



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**
Engineer Research and
Development Center

ERDC
INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS
for a safer, better world

Temperature Modeling of Applegate Lake Using CE-QUAL-W2

A Report on the Development, Calibration, Verification, and Application of the Model

Tammy L. Threadgill, Daniel F. Turner, Laurie A. Nicholas,
Barry W. Bunch, Dorothy H. Tillman, and David L. Smith

May 2017



The U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) solves the nation's toughest engineering and environmental challenges. ERDC develops innovative solutions in civil and military engineering, geospatial sciences, water resources, and environmental sciences for the Army, the Department of Defense, civilian agencies, and our nation's public good. Find out more at www.erdc.usace.army.mil.

To search for other technical reports published by ERDC, visit the ERDC online library at <http://acwc.sdp.sirsi.net/client/default>.

Temperature Modeling of Applegate Lake Using CE-QUAL-W2

A Report on the Development, Calibration, Verification, and Application of the Model

Tammy L. Threadgill, Dorothy H. Tillman, Barry W. Bunch, and David L. Smith

*Environmental Laboratory
U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center
3909 Halls Ferry Road; Bldg 3270; CEERD-EPW
Vicksburg, MS 39180*

Laurie A. Nicholas and Daniel F. Turner

*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Portland District (CENWP)
333 SW First Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97208*

Final report

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; CENWP
Portland, Oregon

Under "NWP Water Management Program," Project number 113347

Abstract

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineer Research and Development Center (USACE-ERDC) Environmental Lab (EL) assisted USACE, Portland District (CENWP) in updating a CE-QUAL-W2 (W2) model of Applegate Lake based on a previous version of W2. The model was calibrated using data from calendar year (CY) 2001 and validated with data from calendar years 2003 and 2010. One set of W2 parameters was successfully applied to all calendar year types (2001 is a dry year; 2003 is a normal year; and 2010 is a wet year). This model and the corresponding results from the study provided CENWP with more refined estimates of water temperatures so that more defendable water temperature targets can be discussed with the State of Oregon. This is extremely important because the Rogue and Applegate Temperature Total Maximum Daily Loads and Rogue Spring Chinook Conservation Plan require the Corps to review the Rogue Basin Project operations to determine whether improvements can be achieved to downstream temperature for the benefit of endangered fish. This is the second of three USACE projects on the Rogue River; this work is identical to the Lost Creek Lake Model work for CENWP.

DISCLAIMER: The contents of this report are not to be used for advertising, publication, or promotional purposes. Citation of trade names does not constitute an official endorsement or approval of the use of such commercial products. All product names and trademarks cited are the property of their respective owners. The findings of this report are not to be construed as an official Department of the Army position unless so designated by other authorized documents.

DESTROY THIS REPORT WHEN NO LONGER NEEDED. DO NOT RETURN IT TO THE ORIGINATOR.

Contents

Abstract	ii
Figures and Tables.....	v
Preface	ix
Unit Conversion Factors	x
Acronyms and Units.....	xi
1 Introduction.....	1
Background	1
Approach.....	1
Objective	2
2 Model Selection and Development.....	4
CE-QUAL-W2 Description	4
Project Approach	4
Calibration Strategy.....	5
3 Data Analysis and Model Preparation.....	6
Model Geometry	6
Bathymetry Data	6
Model Grid Development.....	6
Dam Features and Withdrawal Locations.....	8
Flow and Elevations	10
Model Inflow Boundaries	10
Model Outflow Boundaries	13
Temperature	15
Model Boundaries	15
Tributaries.....	17
Meteorological Data	17
CE-QUAL-W2 Control File	18
Calculations, Transport Scheme, and Heat Exchange.....	18
Extinction Coefficients	19
Selective Withdrawal.....	19
4 Model Calibration Results – CY01	21
Flow	22
Temperature	23
Water Surface Elevation	28
5 Calibration Discussion	30
Water Surface Elevation	30

Temperature	30
6 Model Verification Results – CY03 and CY10	35
Flow	35
Temperature	35
Water Surface Elevation	41
7 Verification Discussion	44
8 Predictive Port Selection Model Application	45
USGS – W2 Predictive Port Selection	45
9 Summary and Conclusions	61
References	62
Appendix A: Bathymetry File	63
Appendix B: W2 Control File with Detailed Modifications for the APPLM and the APPLPM	67
Appendix C: APPLM and APPLPM Files	80
Report Documentation Page	

Figures and Tables

Figures

Figure 1. Google Earth image of the Applegate Lake project study area.....	2
Figure 2. Representation of the WTC intake structures (Larson 1998).....	3
Figure 3. In-lake profile monitoring stations. Site locations provided by Kinsey Friesen (NWP).....	5
Figure 4. Longitudinal segments with branch configuration for the APPLM.....	7
Figure 5. Google Earth image with model grid overlay (produced by W2Tools) for the APPLM.....	8
Figure 6. Volume-elevation curve comparison for the APPLM.....	9
Figure 7. Flow input data for upstream and downstream boundaries for CY01.....	11
Figure 8. Flow input data for upstream and downstream boundaries for CY03.....	11
Figure 9. Flow input data for upstream and downstream boundaries for CY10.....	12
Figure 10. Distributed tributary inflow input data.....	13
Figure 11. Outflow input data at specified structure for CY01.....	14
Figure 12. Outflow input data at specified structure for CY03.....	14
Figure 13. Outflow input data at specified structure for CY10.....	15
Figure 14. Temperature correlation used in calculating the inflow temperature.....	16
Figure 15. Temperature comparison using observed and correlated temperatures for 1986.....	16
Figure 16. Temperature input data for the upstream boundary for 2001, 2003, and 2010.....	17
Figure 17. Schematic representation of the water temperature control port elevations.....	20
Figure 18. Withdrawal flow at the dam for CY01 calibration.....	23
Figure 19. Temperature profiles at APP20001 in CY01 calibration.....	24
Figure 20. Temperature profiles at APP20002 in CY01 calibration.....	25
Figure 21. Temperature profiles at APP20003 in CY01 calibration.....	26
Figure 22. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at APP20001 for CY01 calibration.....	27
Figure 23. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at APP20002 for CY01 calibration.....	27
Figure 24. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at APP20003 for CY01 calibration.....	27
Figure 25. Withdrawal temperature at the dam for CY01 calibration.....	28
Figure 26. Water surface elevations at the dam for CY01 calibration.....	29
Figure 27. Time series and statistical plots of ELWS without the distributed tributary.....	31
Figure 28: Time series and statistical plots of ELWS with the distributed tributary.....	32
Figure 29. Profile comparison at APP20003.....	32
Figure 30. Profile comparison at APP20002.....	33
Figure 31. Profile comparison at APP20001.....	33

Figure 32. Time series comparison at the dam for CY01.....	34
Figure 33. Withdrawal flow at the dam for CY03 verification.....	36
Figure 34. Withdrawal flow at the dam for CY10 verification.....	36
Figure 35. Temperature profiles at in-lake stations in CY03 verification.	37
Figure 36. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at APP20003 for CY03 verification.....	38
Figure 37. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at APP20002 for CY03 verification.....	38
Figure 38. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at APP20001 for CY03 verification.....	38
Figure 39. Temperature profiles at the dam temperature string in CY10 verification – with bad observation values.	39
Figure 40. Temperature profiles at the dam temperature string in CY10 verification.....	39
Figure 41. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at the dam temperature string for CY10 verification.	40
Figure 42. Withdrawal temperature at the dam for CY03 verification.....	40
Figure 43. Withdrawal temperature at the dam for CY10 verification.....	41
Figure 44. Water surface elevations at the dam for CY03 verification.....	42
Figure 45. Water surface elevations at the dam for CY10 verification.....	43
Figure 46. W2_Selective.NPT file used for the APPLPM for CY10.....	48
Figure 47. dynsplit_selectiveX.npt file used for the APPLMPM.	48
Figure 48. CY01 - APPLPM temperature comparison with target temperatures.....	49
Figure 49. CY01 - Intake 4 - temperature into tower.	49
Figure 50. CY01 - Intake 5 - temperature into tower.	49
Figure 51. CY01 - RO / Intake 6 - temperature into tower.	50
Figure 52. CY01 - Intake 4 - flow into tower.	50
Figure 53. CY01 - Intake 5 - flow into tower.	50
Figure 54. CY01 - RO / Intake 6 - flow into tower.	51
Figure 55. CY03 - APPLPM temperature comparison with target temperatures.	51
Figure 56. CY03 - Intake 1 - temperature into tower.	51
Figure 57. CY03 - Intake 2 - temperature into tower.	52
Figure 58. CY03 - Intake 3 - temperature into tower.	52
Figure 59. CY03 - Intake 4 - temperature into tower.	52
Figure 60. CY03 - Intake 5 - temperature into tower.....	53
Figure 61. CY03 - RO / Intake 6 - temperature into tower.	53
Figure 62. CY03 - Intake 1 - flow into tower.	53
Figure 63. CY03 - Intake 2 - flow into tower.	54
Figure 64. CY03 - Intake 3 - flow into tower.	54
Figure 65. CY03 - Intake 4 – flow into tower.	54
Figure 66. CY03 - Intake 5 - flow into tower.	55
Figure 67. CY03 - RO / Intake 6 - flow into tower.	55
Figure 68. CY10 - APPLPM temperature comparison with target temperatures.....	55

Figure 69. CY10 - Intake 1 - temperature into tower	56
Figure 70. CY10 - Intake 2 - temperature into tower	56
Figure 71. CY10 - Intake 3 - temperature into tower.....	56
Figure 72. CY10 - Intake 4 - temperature into tower	57
Figure 73. CY10 - Intake 5 - temperature into tower	57
Figure 74. CY10 – RO / Intake 6 - temperature into tower.....	57
Figure 75. CY10 - Intake 1 - flow into tower.....	58
Figure 76. CY10 - Intake 2 - flow into tower.....	58
Figure 77. CY10 - Intake 3 - flow into tower.....	58
Figure 78. CY10 - Intake 4 - flow into tower.....	59
Figure 79. CY10 – Intake 5 - flow into tower.....	59
Figure 80. CY10 – RO / Intake 6 - flow into tower.	59
Figure 81. Average % of model temperature within the target range.....	60
Figure A1. Page1 from bathymetry development Excel file.....	64
Figure A2. Page2 from bathymetry development Excel file.....	65
Figure A3. Page3 from bathymetry development Excel file.....	66
Figure B1. Page1 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.	68
Figure B2. Page2 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.	69
Figure B3. Page3 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.	70
Figure B4. Page4 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.	71
Figure B5. Page5 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.	72
Figure B6. Page6 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.	73
Figure B7. Page7 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.	74
Figure B8. Page8 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.	75
Figure B9. Page9 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.	76
Figure B10. Page10 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.....	77

Tables

Table 1. Geometry characteristics.	7
Table 2. Model segments of important locations.	9
Table 3. Data sources for flow and elevation at the model boundaries.	10
Table 4. Basic statistics for flow (cfs) for CY01 calibration.	22
Table 5. Basic statistics for temperature (deg-C) for CY01 calibration.	24
Table 6. Basic statistics for water surface elevations (ft) for CY01 calibration.....	28
Table 7. 1% Target for flow (cfs) for CY03 verification.	35
Table 8. Temperature stats (deg-C) for verification years.	37
Table 9. Basic statistics water surface elevations (ft) for CY03 verification.	41
Table 10. Intervals when RO is nonoperational.	46
Table A1. Initial ELWS used in bathymetry files for all simulations.	63
Table B1. Changes to Calibration w2_con.npt File for Other Runs.	77

Table B2. Inventory of files needed to run the LCLM.	78
Table B3. Inventory of files needed to run the APPLPM (Predictive Model).	79
Table C1. Typical file organization.	80
Table C2. Files needed to run APPL Model for each year.	80

Preface

This study was conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CENWP), Portland, Oregon, under Project Number 113347, “NWP Water Management Program.”

The work was performed by the Water Quality and Contaminant Modeling Branch (WQCMB), Environmental Processes and Engineering Division (EP), U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC), Environmental Laboratory (EL). At the time of publication, Lesley Miller was Acting Chief, WQCMB; Warren P. Lorentz was Chief, EP. Dr. Al Cofrancesco, CEERD-EZT, was the Senior Science and Technology Manager. The Deputy Director of ERDC-EL was Dr. Jack E. Davis and the Director was Dr. Beth Fleming.

COL Bryan S. Green was Commander of ERDC; Dr. David W. Pittman was the ERDC Director.

Unit Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
acre-feet	1,233.5	cubic meters
cubic feet	0.02831685	cubic meters
degrees Fahrenheit	(F-32)/1.8	degrees Celsius
feet	0.3048	meters
gallons (U.S. liquid)	3.785412 E-03	cubic meters
square miles	2.589998 E+06	square meters
Langley per day	0.48	Watts per square meter

Acronyms and Units

14WS	14 th Weather Squadron
APPL	Applegate Lake
APPLM	Applegate Lake Model
APPLPM	Applegate Lake Predictive-Mode Model
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CENWP	US Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District
CY	Calendar year (January 1 through December 31)
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
ELWS	Water surface elevation
ERDC	US Army Corps of Engineers Engineer Research and Development Center
ISS	Inorganic Suspended Solids
NH4	Ammonium
NO3	Nitrate
OM	Organic Matter
PSU	Portland State University
RO	Regulating Outlet with centerline elevation of 1776.0 ft (aka STR6)
STR1	Represents the fixed invert intake with centerline elevation of 1962.0 ft
STR2	Represents the fixed invert intake with centerline elevation of 1950.0 ft
STR3	Represents the fixed invert intake with centerline elevation of 1930.0 ft
STR4	Represents the fixed invert intake with centerline elevation of 1895.0 ft
STR5	Represents the fixed invert intake with centerline elevation of 1838.0 ft

TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TMDL	Temperature Total Maximum Daily Load
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	US Geological Survey
W2	CE-QUAL-W2 model

1 Introduction

Background

Applegate Lake is part of the Rogue River Basin Project. Due to the recent implementation of a Biological Opinion on the system, the Rogue Temperature Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) and Rogue Spring Chinook and Fall Chinook Conservation Plans require that all systems in the Basin be reviewed to determine whether improvements to downstream temperature targets can be achieved (ODEQ 2008)(ODFW 2007)(USACE & ODEQ 2009) (ODFW 2013).

Applegate Lake is located twenty-three miles southwest of Medford, Oregon, on the Applegate River in the Rogue River National Forest. Applegate Dam consists of an earth-filled embankment, a spillway, a multi-level withdrawal tower, a regulating outlet conduit, an outlet bypass, and a stilling basin. The embankment is about 1,300 ft long and about 242 ft high. The primary authorized purposes of the dam are flood control, fisheries enhancement, and irrigation. At maximum pool, Applegate Lake is 4.6 miles long and stores approximately 82,200 acre-ft of water (USACE 1990). Figure 1 is a Google Earth screenshot of the project study area.

The selective withdrawal water temperature control tower has five intake ports that allow water to enter one of two wet wells. The intake inverts are located at elevations of 1,962 ft, 1,950 ft, 1,930 ft, 1,895 ft, and 1,838 ft. A diagram of the multi-level intake tower can be found in Figure 2.

The upstream flows into the lake come from three creeks: Elliott Creek, Middle Fork, and Carberry Creek. The reservoir empties in to the Applegate River near RM 46.3.

Approach

In order to determine whether new temperature targets could be achieved, temperature models of key projects needed to be updated and/or created. Applegate Lake was modeled in the late 1980s and early 1990s using CE-QUAL-W2 (W2), but the model needed to be updated due to code revisions and operational changes.

Objective

The goal of this project is to develop and calibrate a current W2 model for Applegate Lake that can also be used to fully evaluate the effects of operational changes on release temperatures at Applegate Dam on the Rogue River.

Figure 1. Google Earth image of the Applegate Lake project study area.

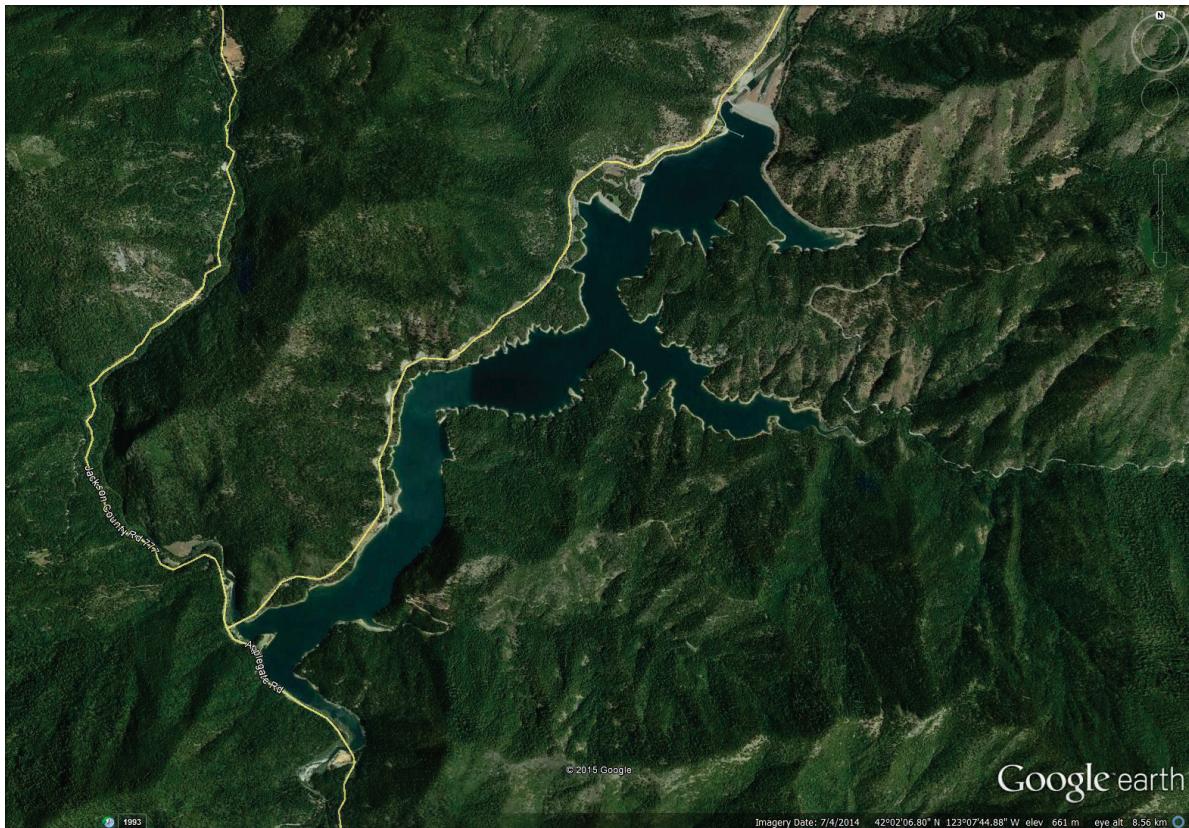
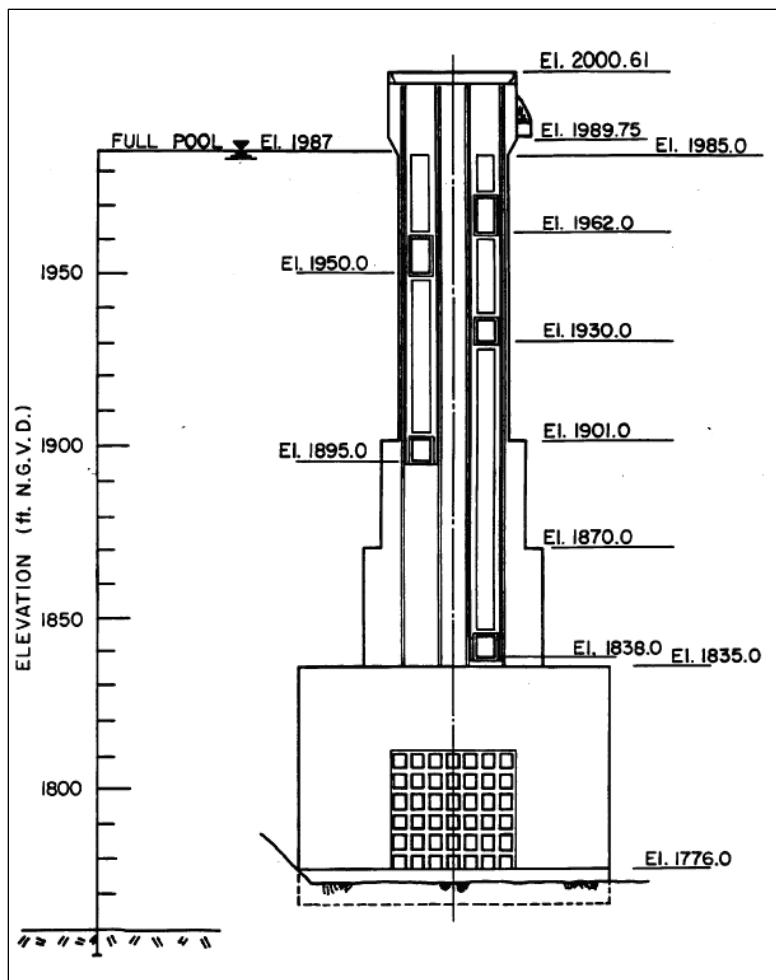


Figure 2. Representation of the WTC intake structures (Larson 1998).



2 Model Selection and Development

CE-QUAL-W2 (W2) is the code selected to develop the Applegate Lake Model (APPLM). W2 is a 2D longitudinal-vertical hydrodynamics and water quality model. It is capable of modeling basic eutrophication processes and is best-suited for long, narrow waterbodies that do not exhibit substantial lateral variation. W2 has been applied to hundreds of studies on various types of waterbodies (rivers, reservoirs, lakes, and estuaries) all over the world. For a list of the model applications, see the CE-QUAL-W2 website: <http://www.ce.pdx.edu/w2/>.

CE-QUAL-W2 Description

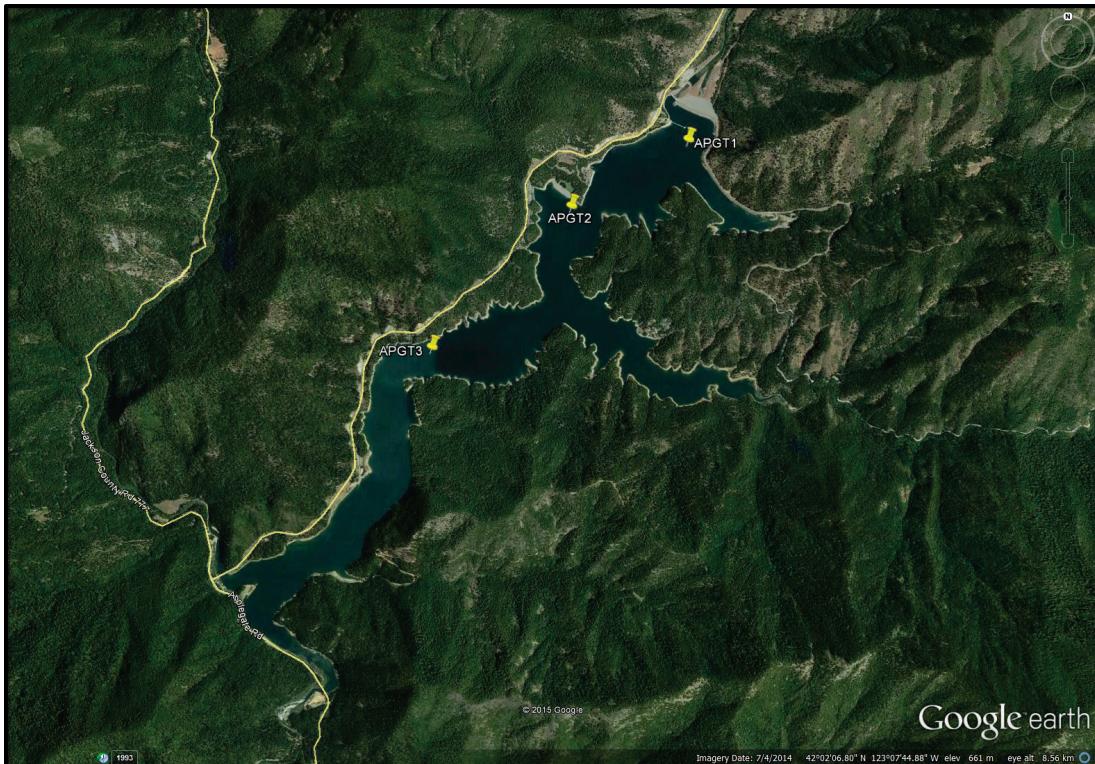
The numerical modeling code known as CE-QUAL-W2, version 3.7, was configured for application to Applegate Lake. W2 uses a finite difference solution of the laterally averaged equations of fluid motion (Cole and Wells 2013). It allows for application to very complex water systems because it accommodates multiple branches and multiple waterbody types. W2 allows the user to set up variable grid spacing (longitudinally and vertically), time-variable boundary conditions, multiple inflows and outflows, and time-variable concentrations for each water quality constituent being modeled. W2 (V3.7) contains a user-defined port selection algorithm, which allows the user to specify a varying number of elevations for dam structures. Although this feature is not utilized in the calibration, future scenarios may benefit. In addition to water temperature, W2 is also capable of modeling water surface elevation, flow, and twenty-eight water quality constituents such as total dissolved solids (TDS), inorganic suspended solids (ISS), ammonium (NH₄), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), nitrate (NO₃), phytoplankton, dissolved oxygen (DO), and organic matter (OM). This study only modeled temperature; consequently, the other constituents will not be discussed.

Project Approach

CE-QUAL-W2 is well-suited for application to Applegate Lake for the same reasons it is well-suited for application to Lost Creek Lake (Threadgill et al. 2015).

Three in-lake monitoring stations were used for evaluating model performance during calibration. Locations with temperature data are: APGT1 (APP20001), APGT2 (APP20002), and APGT3 (APP20003). Data at the dam and downstream from the dam were also used for calibration. The locations of the sites are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. In-lake profile monitoring stations. Site locations provided by Kinsey Friesen (NWP).



Calibration Strategy

Several factors were used to determine which calendar years (CY) were used to calibrate and validate the model. The largest limiting factor was the availability of observed data. Since more data were available for 2001 for the in-lake stations, CY01 was used to develop a calibrated model. Once an acceptable set of calibration parameters were found, the same set of model parameters was used for CY03 and CY10. Each of the chosen years represents various water year types: 2001 was a dry year; 2003 was an average year; and 2010 was a wet year.

3 Data Analysis and Model Preparation

This section will review what data were available and how they were used to define the calibration input files. W2 has several data requirements to meet before simulations can begin:

1. Bathymetry of the waterbody(ies)
2. Flow and temperature characteristics for boundaries, major tributaries, and point sources
3. Dam operations and structure locations
4. Stage data
5. Meteorological conditions: air temperature, dew point temperature, wind speed, wind direction, cloud cover, and short wave solar radiation (if available)

Model Geometry

Bathymetry Data

The bathymetry file for the Applegate Lake Model (APPLM) was originally developed by Mike Schneider (USACE) for the original W2 model of Applegate Lake. Due to lack of available documentation, it is unknown where he obtained the bathymetry data (sediment range analysis, cross sections, etc.). The current model utilized the original bathymetry file, refined the grid, and modified angles of the original segments based on Google Earth imagery.

Model Grid Development

Applegate Lake was split into three branches, with Branch 1 extending from the Applegate Dam at the Applegate River upstream to the junction of Middle Fork and Elliott Creeks; Branch 2 constituting a side channel that enters the mainstem of the reservoir about 1.3 miles upstream from the dam. This side channel has inflows from Squaw Creek, but due to the lack of data, inflows are input as 0 cms in the model; Branch 3 is also a side channel that enters the reservoir about a quarter of a mile upstream from the dam. Its main inflow is the French Gulch, but again, due to the lack of data, this inflow is also input at 0 cms. The reservoir was modeled with 41 longitudinal segments, varying in length from 135.0 to 800.0 m,

and 77 vertical segments of uniform 0.914 m (~3 ft) height. Figure 5 is a Google Earth image with the segments laid out as the model sees them.

Table 1 provides a description of the branches in the reservoir; the segment numbers do not include the inactive (or “null”) segments that start and end each branch (required in W2). Figure 4 shows an image of the longitudinal segments used in the model along with the branch configuration. Figure 5 is a Google Earth image with the segments laid out as the model sees them.

Table 1. Geometry characteristics.

Description	Branch	Segment Start	Segment End	# Segments	Slope
Branch 1 – Mainstem (Middle Fork and Elliott to Dam)	1	2	29	28	0.000
Branch 2 – Ungauged leg of the lake (Squaw Creek)	2	32	35	4	0.000
Branch 3 – Ungauged leg of the lake (French Gulch)	3	38	40	3	0.000

Figure 4. Longitudinal segments with branch configuration for the APPLM.

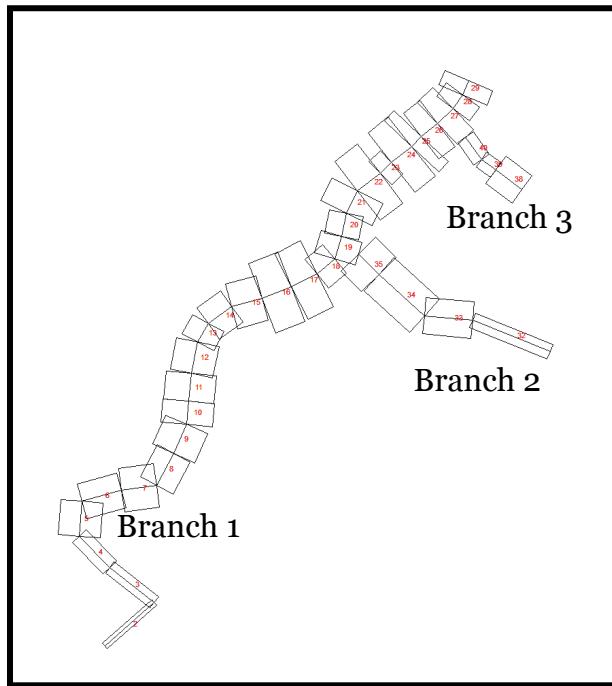


Figure 5. Google Earth image with model grid overlay (produced by W2 Tools) for the APPLM.



The bathymetry of the APPLM that has been developed has been verified to replicate the observed storage-elevation curve (obtained from NWP). The storage-elevation curve obtained from NWP was dated 01/31/2006 and is titled “5% Encroachment on Rule Curve, in terms of Maximum Conservation Pool.” Figure 6 shows the storage-elevation curve represented by the model compared to the observed storage-elevation curve (or volume-elevation curve). This provides the ERDC with confidence that the bathymetry is good and sufficient for the APPLM. A complete copy of the bathymetry file used can be found in Appendix A and the model input file was delivered to CENWP.

Dam Features and Withdrawal Locations

Table 2 presents an abbreviated list of segment numbers in the APPLM bathymetry along with a brief description of what site is located at the segment. For example, the in-lake monitoring site, APP1, is located at segment 28 in the APPLM bathymetry.

Figure 6. Volume-elevation curve comparison for the APPLM.

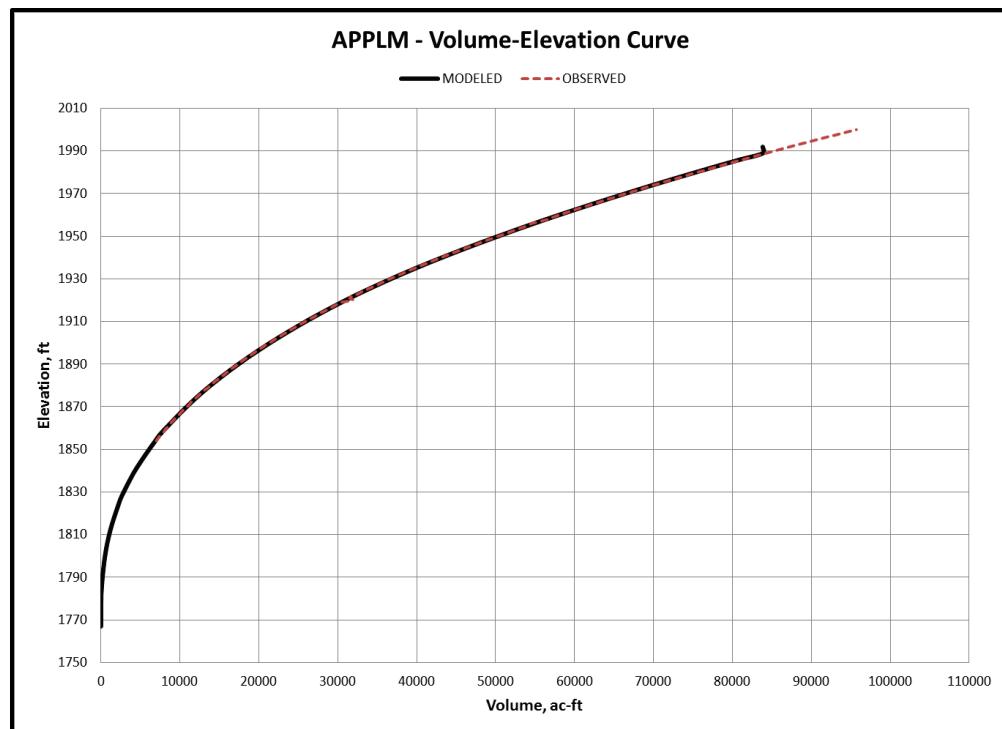


Table 2. Model segments of important locations.

Segment	Length (m)	Distance Upstream from Dam (m)	Distance Upstream from Dam (miles)	Identification/Location
1	0	7811.900	0.000	Boundary (Null Segment)
2	623.3	7811.900	6.621	Beginning of Branch 1
15	298.7	3274.400	3.801	In-lake Station: APP3 (APP20003)
22	274.3	1503.800	2.701	In-lake Station: APP2 (APP20002)
28	159.1	304.500	1.956	In-lake Station: APP1 (APP20001)
29	145.4	145.400	1.857	DAM
30	0	0.000	1.767	End of Branch 1
31	0	2104.400	1.767	Beginning of Branch 2
36	0	0.000	0.459	End of Branch 2
37	0	739.100	0.459	Beginning of Branch 3
41	0.000	0.000	0.000	End of Branch 3

Flow and Elevations

Model Inflow Boundaries

Upstream and Downstream Boundaries

Mean daily inflows for Applegate Dam were available only for the year 2003 and later. The observed inflows were obtained by NWP from the project site and were contained in the gate settings file spreadsheet. For 2001, however, these data were not available, so the ERDC obtained six-hourly estimated inflow via the NWPQuery site for the Applegate Dam site (APP). W2 requires that all branches require input files for flow and temperature. However, since the second and third branches are ungauged, a dummy file of zero flows was used as input for the model. These branches were included in the model only to capture the geometry of the reservoir and to maintain the volume-elevation relationship. Their inclusion will have no impact on the model. The model will fill solely using the upstream inflow. Due to the inaccuracy associated with flow estimation, a decision was made to account for any water balance issues (ungauged flows, rainfalls, etc.) by using the water balance utility (available with the W2 download).

At the downstream boundary, located at the dam, total outflows were available for all calendar years from NWP via the gate settings spreadsheet from the project site. Flow at each intake gate was recorded each day as open, closed, or the amount the gate was open. Based on that information, the gate size, the total outflow, and intake gate flow was calculated. The elevation data available at the dam were used solely for model-to-data comparison. Table 3 shows the data sources for flow and elevation for the upstream and downstream (Applegate Dam) boundaries. Figure 7-Figure 9 are plots of all flow data used as input for the model at the upstream and downstream boundary for all three calendar years.

Table 3. Data sources for flow and elevation at the model boundaries.

River/Location Name	ID	Source	Variable	Calendar Year
Upstream Boundary (Middle Fork and Elliot)	APP	NWP	Flow, Mean Daily	2001
		Gate Settings Spreadsheet from Dam	Flow, Mean Daily	2003, 2010
Downstream Boundary (Applegate Dam)	APP	Gate Settings Spreadsheet from Dam	Elevation, Mean Daily	2001, 2003, 2010
Downstream Boundary (Applegate Dam)	APP	Gate Settings Spreadsheet from Dam	Flow, Mean Daily	2001, 2003, 2010

Figure 7. Flow input data for upstream and downstream boundaries for CY01.

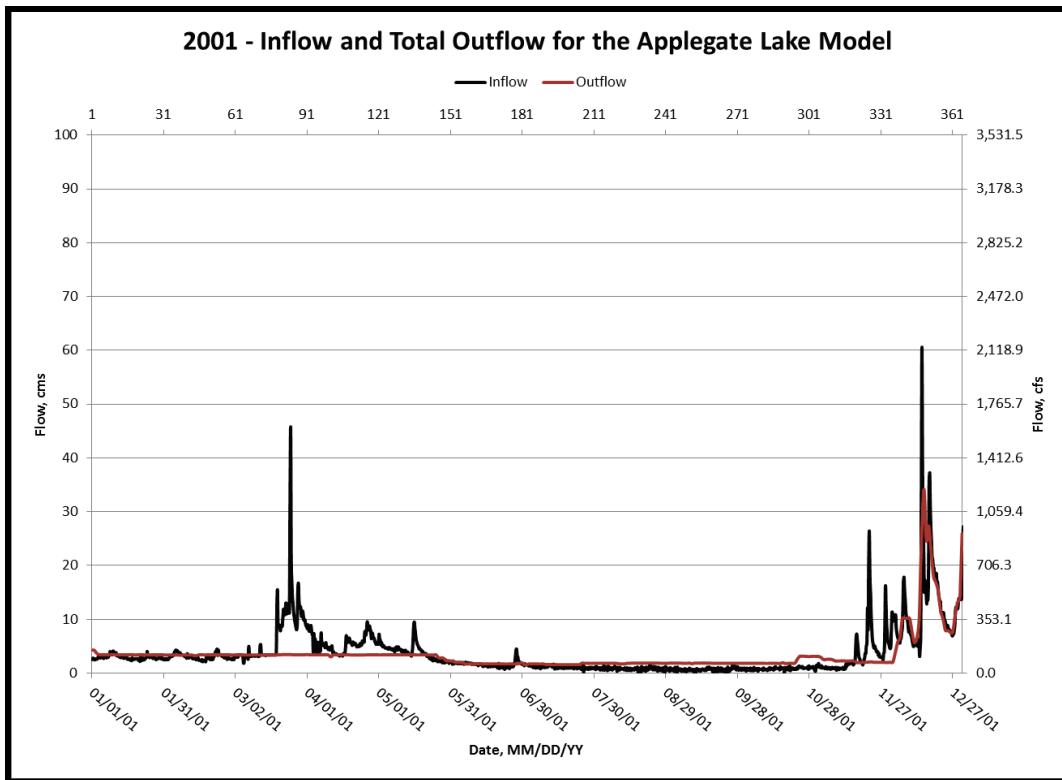


Figure 8. Flow input data for upstream and downstream boundaries for CY03.

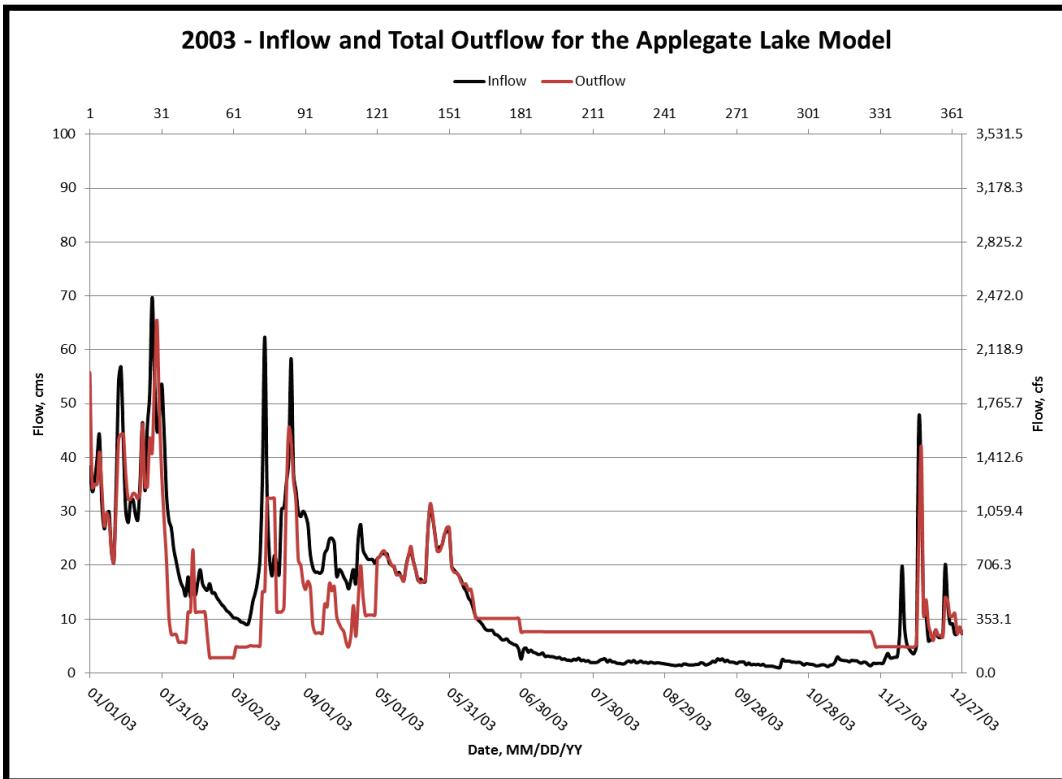
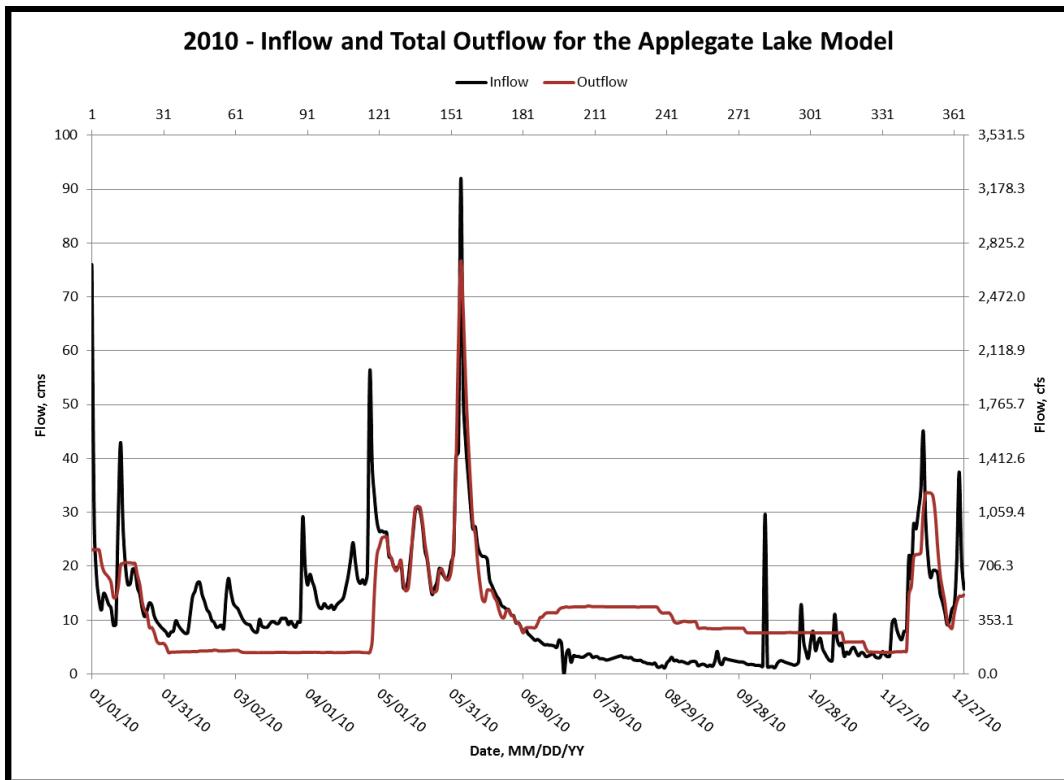


Figure 9. Flow input data for upstream and downstream boundaries for CY10.

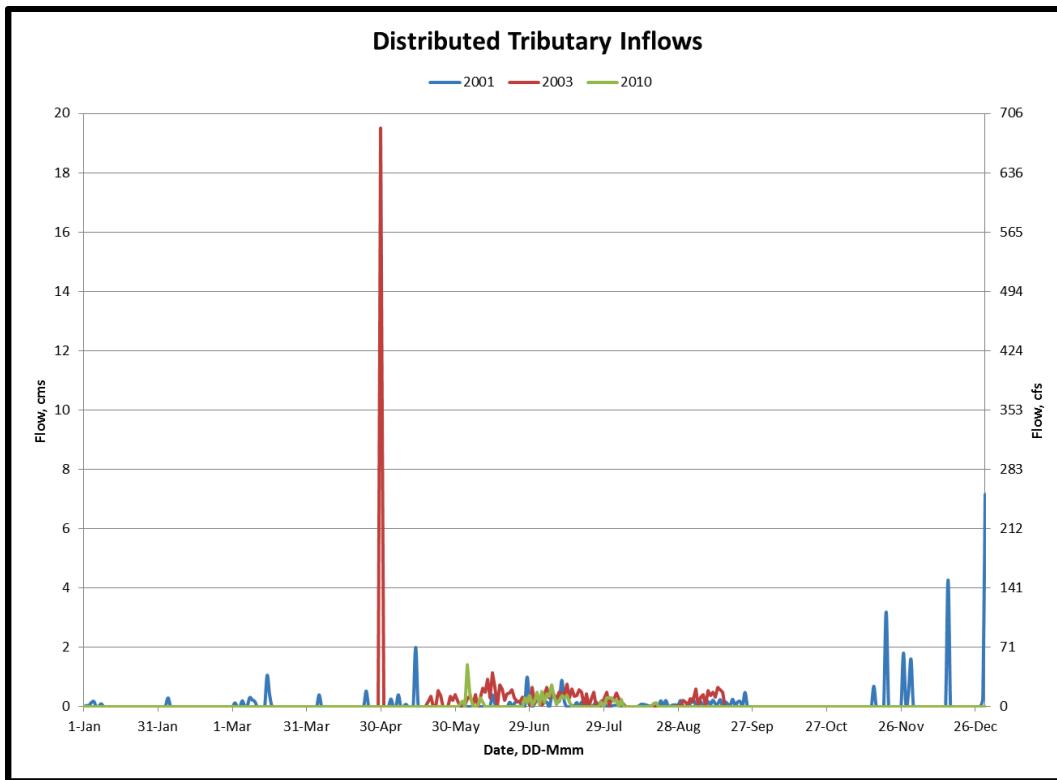


Tributaries

No gauged streams discharge to Applegate Lake. For this reason, no tributaries were defined in the model. Upon initial runs for all calendar years modeled, the model still seemed to underpredict the elevation at the dam. For this reason, a distributed tributary was added to the system to account for the flow imbalance.

To develop a distributed tributary input file, initial model output and observed elevations must be input into the Water Balance Utility developed by Portland State University for use with W2. More information on developing a distributed tributary file can be found in the “Release Notes” that accompany the full W2 download along with the Users’ Manual. The water balance utility will calculate negative flows; to account for this, the ERDC averaged out the negative flows with the positive flows from the surrounding time period. Figure 10 is the total flow that was added to the system for each year to account for the water balance problems.

Figure 10. Distributed tributary Inflow input data.



Model Outflow Boundaries

The amount of flow withdrawn through each intake port is not measured; however, gate settings are recorded. Gate setting information was obtained from NWP as an Excel spreadsheet from Dam operators. These values were then used to develop the necessary input files for W2.

Figure 11–Figure 13 are plots of the outflow specified at each intake structure (intake port). The ERDC applied conditions to the total outflow based on elevations and operations procedures as detailed in the Water Control Manual (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1991) to apportion the total outflow to each intake port.

Figure 11. Outflow input data at specified structure for CY01.

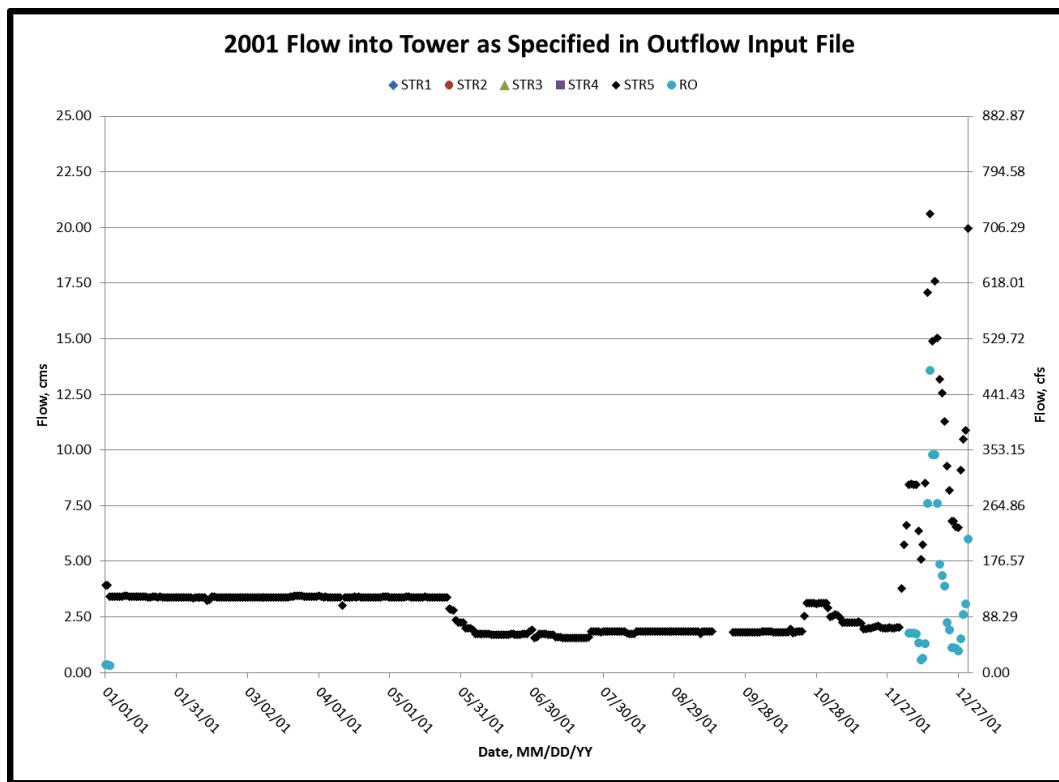


Figure 12. Outflow input data at specified structure for CY03.

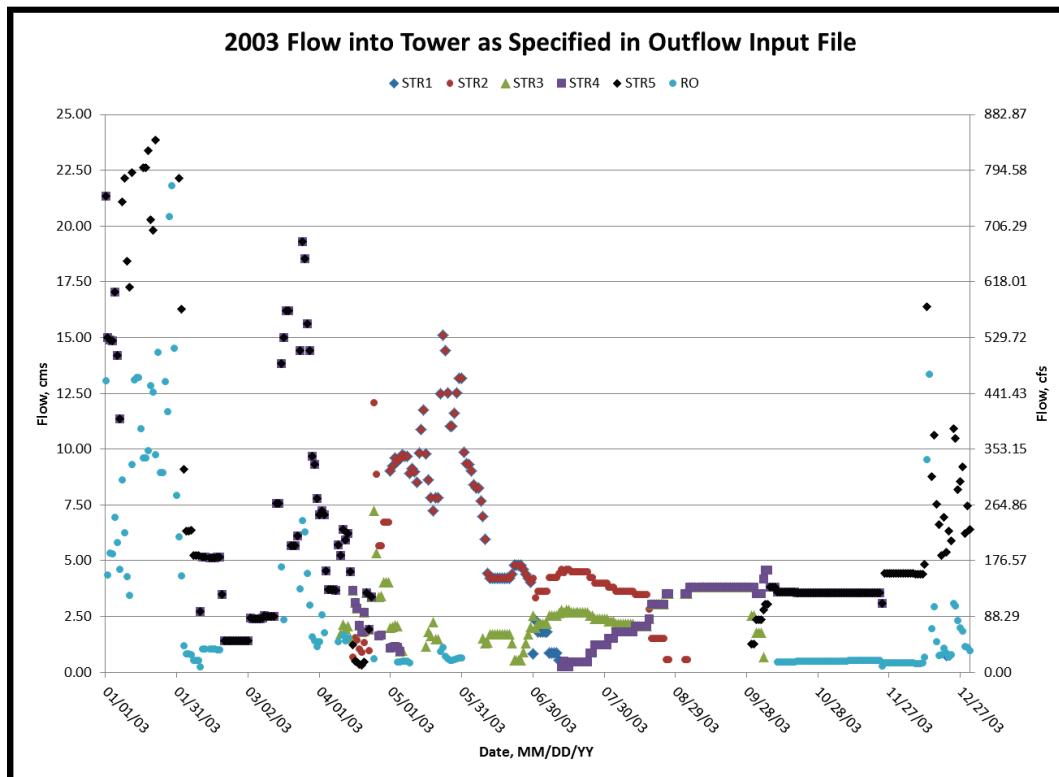
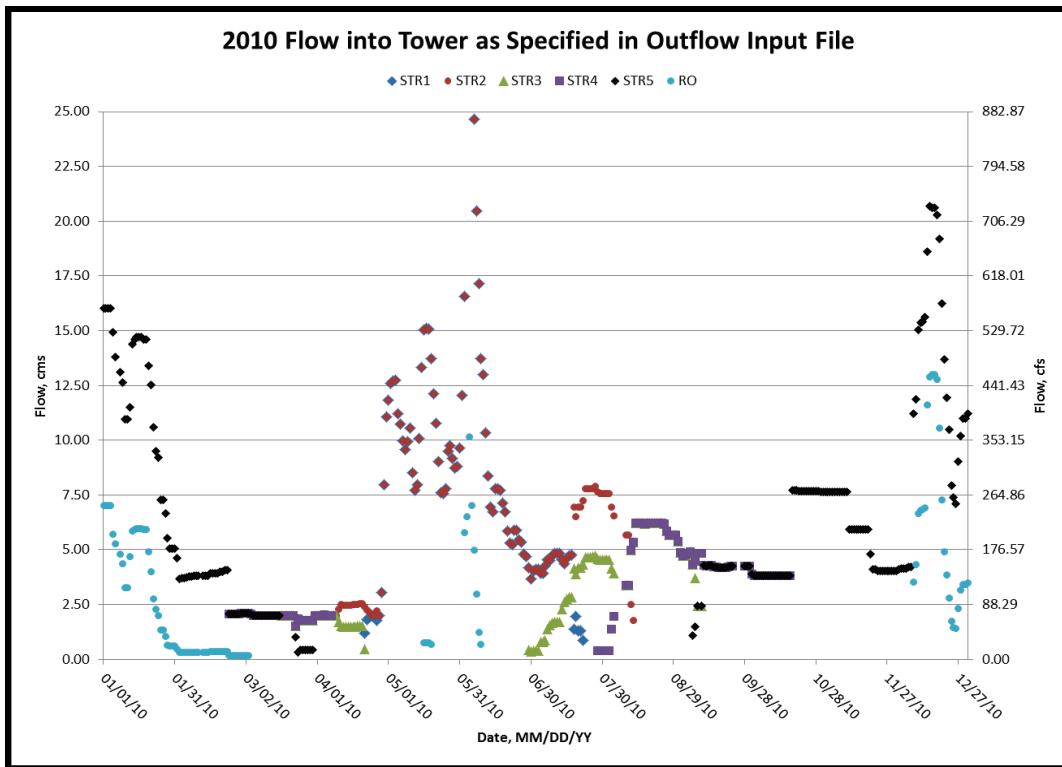


Figure 13. Outflow input data at specified structure for CY10.



Temperature

Model Boundaries

For all calendar years, temperature at the upstream boundary was defined with calculated daily inflows. Temperature was not measured at any of the upstream sites for the years modeled in this study. The ERDC obtained period-of-record daily temperatures at the Middle Fork Applegate River (USGS 14361590), Elliott Creek (USGS 14361600), and Carberry Creek (USGS 14361700). Data were available for 10/01/1979–09/30/1987. These mean daily temperatures were then averaged and plotted against mean daily air temperature from Medford, OR, in order to define a correlation to use to estimate inflow temperature for the modeled years. Figure 14 shows the correlation between air temperature and mean water temperature. Notice the R-squared value for this correlation is 0.87, which suggests that the trendline equation (shown in the chart) represents the data fairly well. In order to determine just how well the equation would estimate the inflow temperature, the ERDC used the correlation to estimate what the temperature would have been for the air temperatures in 1986; Figure 15 shows this comparison. The blue line represents the calculated temperatures using the correlation equation. Overall, ERDC felt the equation provided a good approximation for inflow temperatures when no data were available.

Figure 14. Temperature correlation used in calculating the inflow temperature.

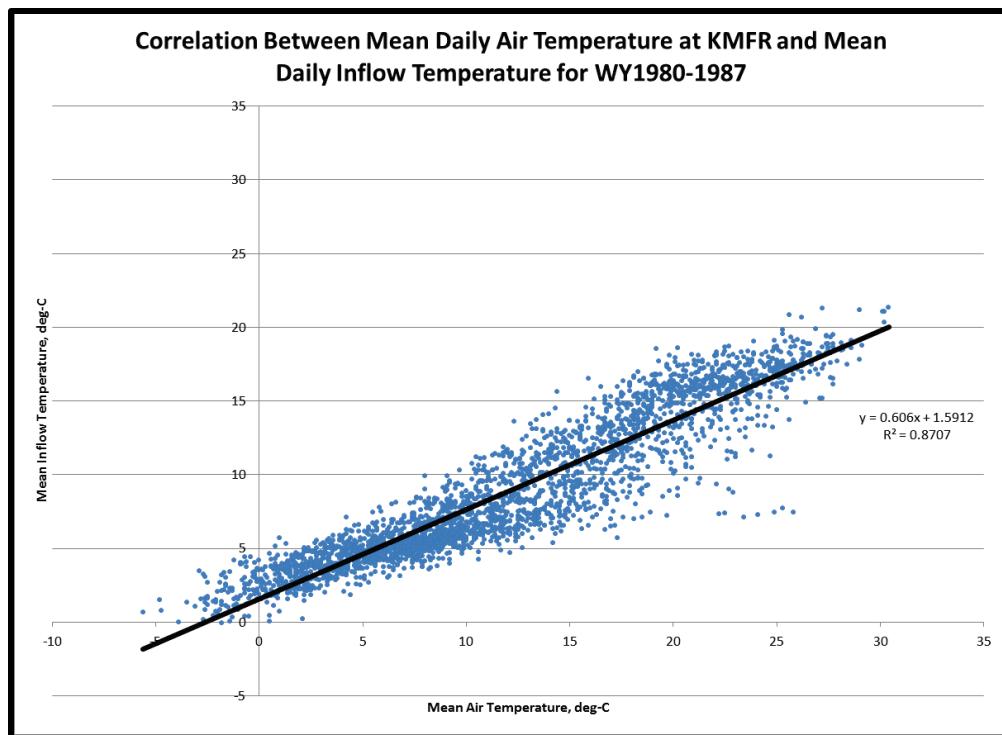
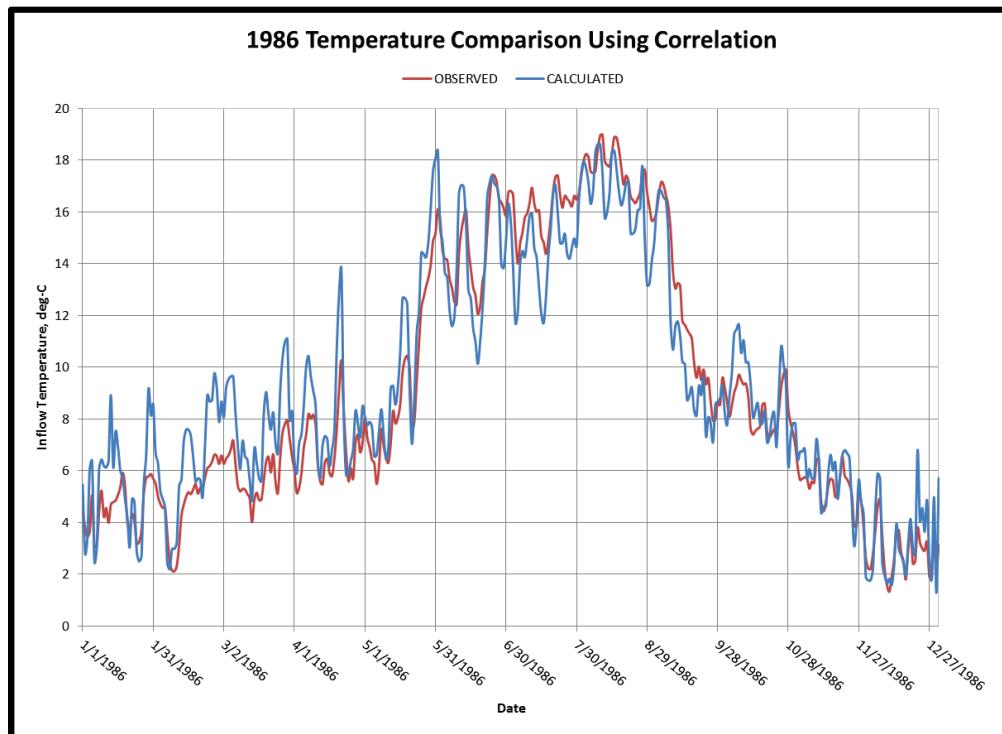


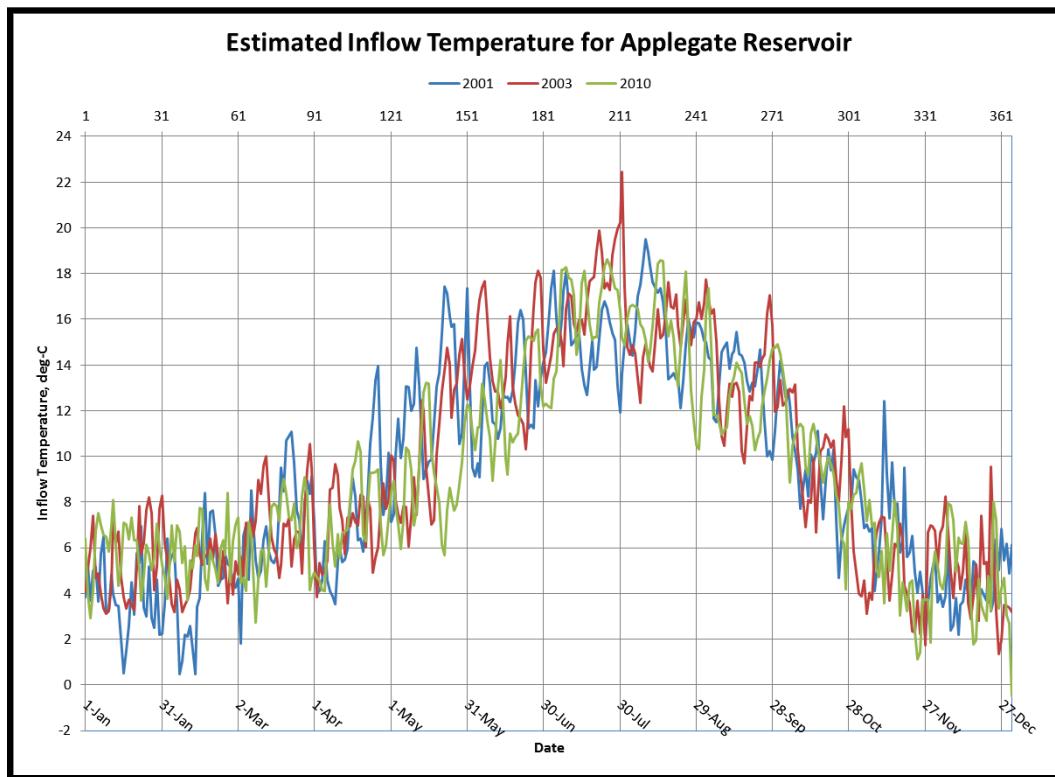
Figure 15. Temperature comparison using observed and correlated temperatures for 1986.



Temperature at the upstream boundary was also used as input for the second and third branches. However, since flows for those branches are input as zero, the temperature will have no impact on the model.

Temperature data at the dam were used as calibration data for the model. Figure 16 provides a time-series plot of temperature at the upstream boundary as defined in the model for all calendar years.

Figure 16. Temperature input data for the upstream boundary for 2001, 2003, and 2010.



Tributaries

Since tributaries were not monitored, there are none included in the model. However, because a distributed tributary must be used to improve the water balance, the upstream temperature input file was duplicated and used as input temperature for the distributed tributary.

Meteorological Data

The same meteorological data were used for APPLM and APPLPM that was used in the Lost Creek Lake Model. The plots of the data are shown again below as a reference. Data were obtained from Medford, OR. Please refer to pages 16-19 of the Lost Creek Lake Model Report (Threadgill et al. 2015).

CE-QUAL-W2 Control File

The control file for the model calibration (CY01) can be found in Appendix B along with a table detailing any differences for all other model simulations. In order to keep this section concise, only parameters related to temperature will be discussed.

Calculations, Transport Scheme, and Heat Exchange

Since evaporation is always considered in the W2 surface heat exchange calculations, it is important to turn EVC on if needed. According to the manual, if calculated inflows are used in setting up a model, then EVC is generally set to OFF; however, in the case of the APPLM, EVC is set to ON since we are using direct observed inflows from the project. This is true for all three years modeled, despite the fact that the inflow for 2001 was an estimated flow.

The transport solution scheme used in the APPLM is the ULTIMATE scheme. This scheme is a higher order solution scheme that reduces numerical diffusion and eliminates the over- and undershoots that the QUICKEST scheme generates near regions of shear concentration gradients (Cole & Wells 2013).

In the W2 control file, the user must specify heat exchange parameters. The first parameter specified is the approach used for computing surface heat exchange, SLHTC. For the APPLM, the ERDC chose to use SLHTC = TERM because it is more theoretically sound according to Cole and Wells (2013) and because it produced better model results than SLHTC=ET. Since the meteorological data files contain shortwave solar radiation, but the model produces better results when calculating it internally, the model setting SROC was set to OFF, which specifies that W2 does not need to read an extra column from the meteorological input file. Although the ERDC was provided with hourly meteorological data, W2 was still allowed to interpolate the input data to correspond to the model time-step by setting the parameter METIC to ON. The wind speed measurement height was set to 10 m in the APPLM as indicated by the 14WS. All other heat exchange parameters were set to the suggested manual values.

Extinction Coefficients

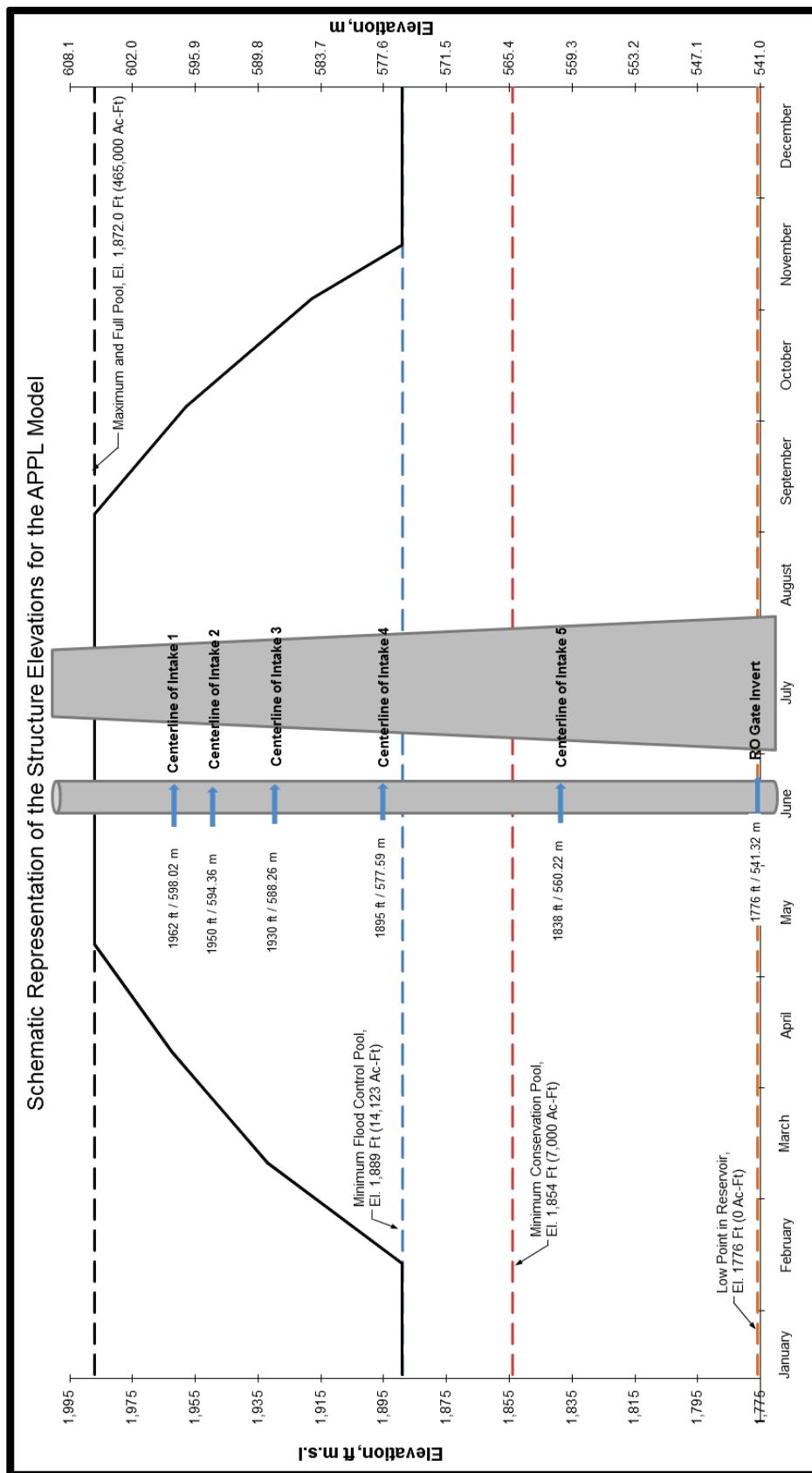
The extinction coefficient card contains two important coefficients for temperature calibration. When water quality constituents, other than temperature, are not being modeled, as in the APPLM, the extinction for pure water, EXH₂O, is set to 0.45 m⁻¹ as recommended in the W2 manual. BETA, the fraction of incident solar radiation absorbed at the water surface, is also set to the value of 0.45 in the APPLM model. The W2 manual suggests that typical values for BETA are approximately 0.2-0.7 (Cole & Wells 2013).

Selective Withdrawal

W2 is capable of modeling a temperature control tower with selective withdrawal features. The latest version also has the added capability of dynamic port selection; however, since this was not used for the calibration model, it will not be discussed here.

The Applegate Lake Water Temperature Control tower (WTC) has six intake structures: five water temperature control ports and one regulating outlet (RO) (USACE 1990). Figure 17 is an image of where each intake port is identified in the model control file.

Figure 17. Schematic representation of the water temperature control port elevations.



4 Model Calibration Results – CY01

Final calibration results are presented in this section. In all of the time series plots shown, a black solid line represents model output, a solid red circle or solid or dashed red line represents measured data. Three statistics are also presented in the charts: mean error (ME), absolute mean error (AME), and root mean square error (RMSE). These statistics are calculated as shown in Equations 1-3. The model was output every day as a daily average; when making time series comparisons to the observed data, a tolerance of 0.5 days was used for the model output so that model output and measured data were compared spatially and temporally with minimal averaging. A tolerance of 7 days was used for the model output when making profile plot comparisons. In both of the cases with the tolerance as selected, the statistical comparison is a one-to-one comparison. The authors use the closest date and the closest depth for comparing values. The tolerances used also allowed enough spacing to avoid observed data averaging.

$$ME = \frac{\sum_{1}^n (model - data)}{n} \quad (1)$$

$$AME = \frac{\sum_{1}^n abs(model - data)}{n} \quad (2)$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{1}^n (model - data)^2}{n}} \quad (3)$$

Cumulative distribution plots are also presented in this section. For these plots, the solid black line represents model output and the dashed red line represents observed data. These plots are used to indicate how the model is behaving overall when compared to the observed values. For example, at high temperatures, the model over-/underpredicts temperature by XX deg-F, where XX represents the AME value. Scatter plots are also presented to give a statistical representation of how the model is behaving.

A general rule of thumb for water quality calibration is that the absolute mean error should be within 10% of the range of monitored data (Scott Wells)¹, temperature AME should be within 1 deg-C (~1.8 deg-F), and elevations should be within 0.5 m (1.64 ft). Equation 4 is the equation used to calculate the target values for AME. These target values were calculated for each calendar year and will be presented in tabular form in the following sections. Units for these targets are consistent with the minimum and maximum values for each constituent. For example, for flow, the minimum, maximum, the AME, and 10% target are presented in cubic feet per second.

$$\text{Target} = 0.10 * ((\text{maximum observed value}) - (\text{minimum observed value})) \quad (4)$$

Flow

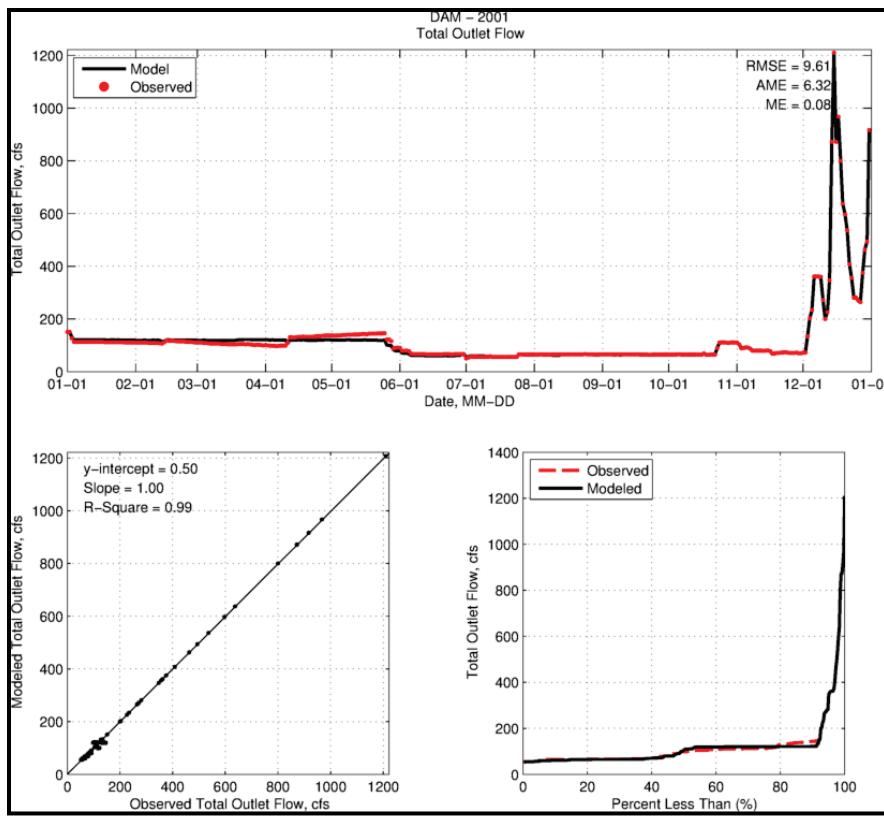
Since the model upstream boundary condition segment often changes based on the reservoir volume, the ERDC cannot produce flow plots to verify that the upstream boundary condition for flow is satisfied. Model output along with observed data for CY01 at the dam is shown in Figure 18. Note that this is really just a representation that the data are being read in correctly from the input outflow file. The AME for all data pairs for 2001 at the dam is 6.32 cfs, which is well less than 1.0% of the measured range of flows the calendar year. Table 4 presents several basic stats for flow. Based on Figure 18, the slope of the trendline fitted through the data pairs is 1.00 and the R-squared value is 0.99. Overall, the model only overpredicts outflow at the dam by 0.08 cfs.

Table 4. Basic statistics for flow (cfs) for CY01 calibration.

SITE	Observed Minimum	Observed Maximum	AME	ME	Slope	R-Squared
Dam	51.00	1210.00	6.32	0.08	1.00	0.99

¹ Wells, Scott. 2008. Personal communication with Tammy Threadgill. June 15. CE-QUAL-W2 Workshop, Portland, OR

Figure 18. Withdrawal flow at the dam for CY01 calibration.



Temperature

The best hope in correctly predicting the outflow temperature is to correctly predict the in-lake temperature profiles at various locations in the reservoir. If the temperature profiles are not satisfactory, the chance of correctly predicting total outflow temperature is highly unlikely. Profile plots and statistical plots for all in-lake monitoring sites are presented in Figure 19–Figure 24. (Figure 3 shows the location of each of these sites.) A time series plot and statistical plots are presented for the dam in Figure 25. The average AME for each of the in-lake sites are within the acceptable target. Table 5 presents the calculated AME and the temperature target that ERDC attempted to reach for the in-lake sites and for the outflow temperature at the dam. Based on Figure 22–Figure 24, the average slope of the trendlines is 0.97 and the R-squared value is 0.95 for the in-lake sites. At the dam, the AME is 0.69 deg-C with a slope of 1.03 and an R-squared value of 0.99 (see Figure 25).

Table 5. Basic statistics for temperature (deg-C) for CY01 calibration.

SITE	Observed Minimum	Observed Maximum	Target AME	AME	ME	Slope	R-Squared
APP20001 (CY AVG)	7.83	24.54	1.00	0.80	0.52	0.88	0.93
APP20002 (CY AVG)	10.29	25.44	1.00	0.57	-0.23	0.95	0.96
APP20003 (CY AVG)	19.14	22.13	1.00	0.29	0.19	1.08	0.96
Dam (Outflow)	4.20	19.80	1.00	0.70	-0.52	1.03	0.99

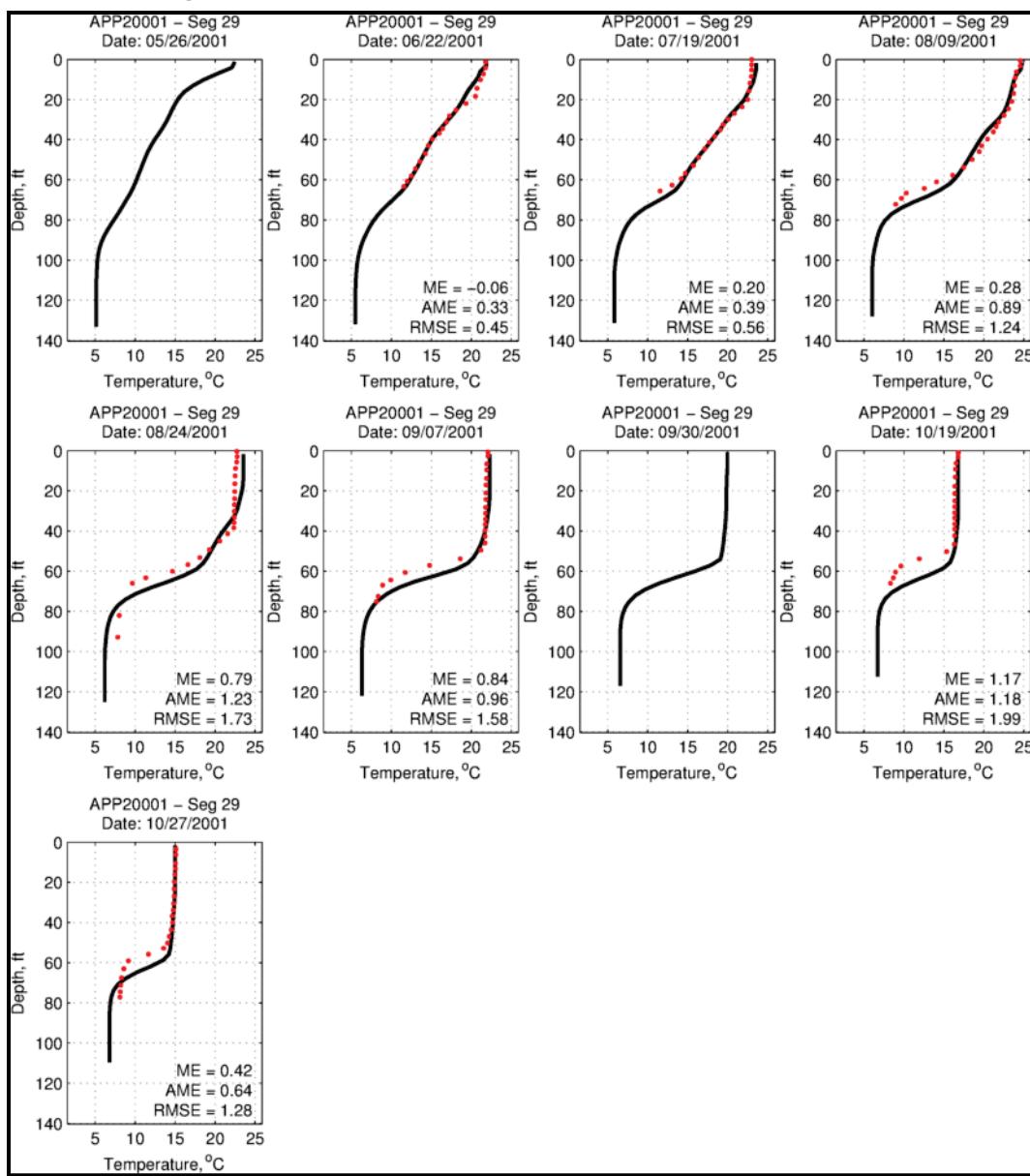
Figure 19. Temperature profiles at APP20001 in CY01 calibration.

Figure 20. Temperature profiles at APP20002 in CY01 calibration.

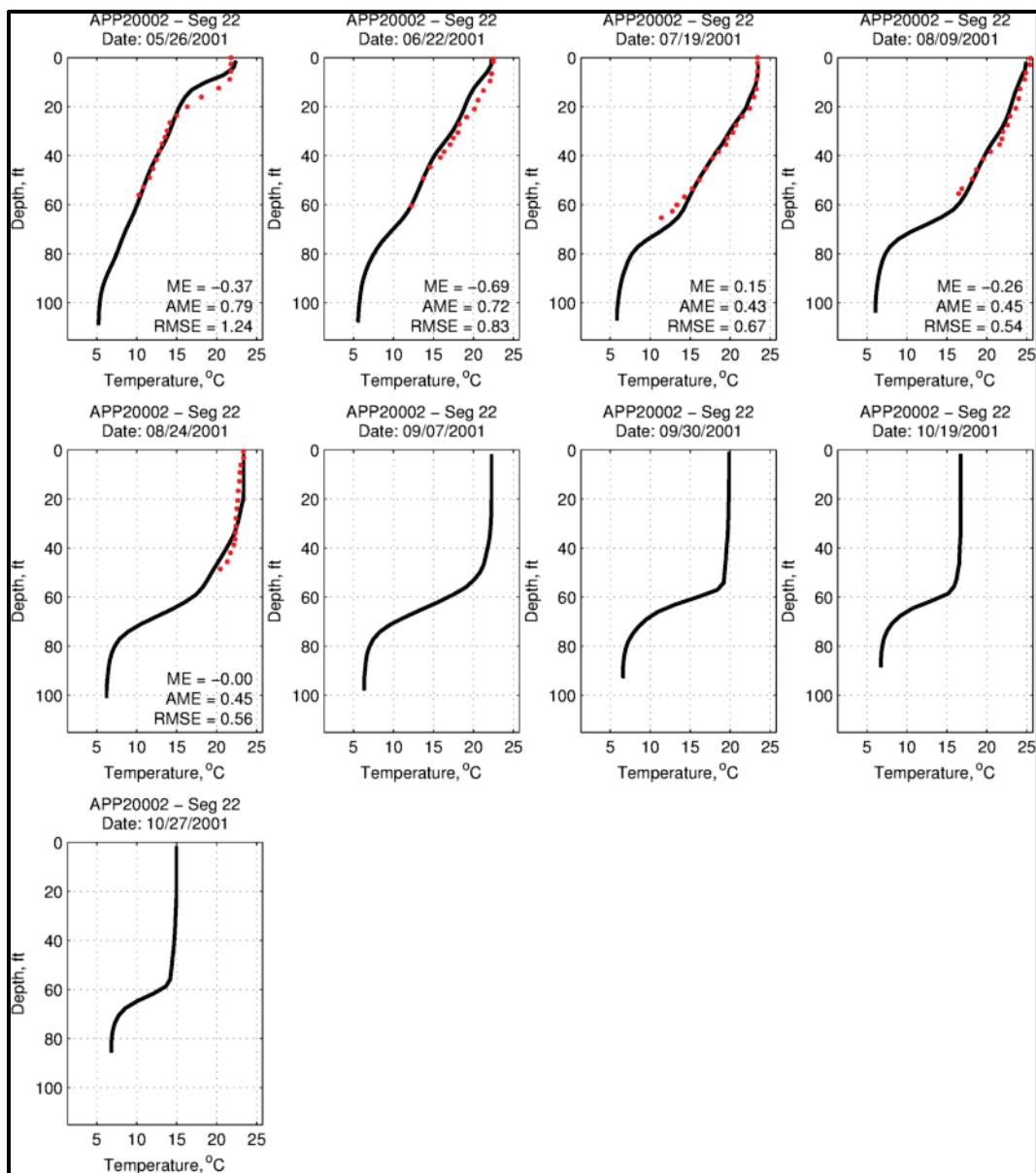


Figure 21. Temperature profiles at APP20003 in CY01 calibration.

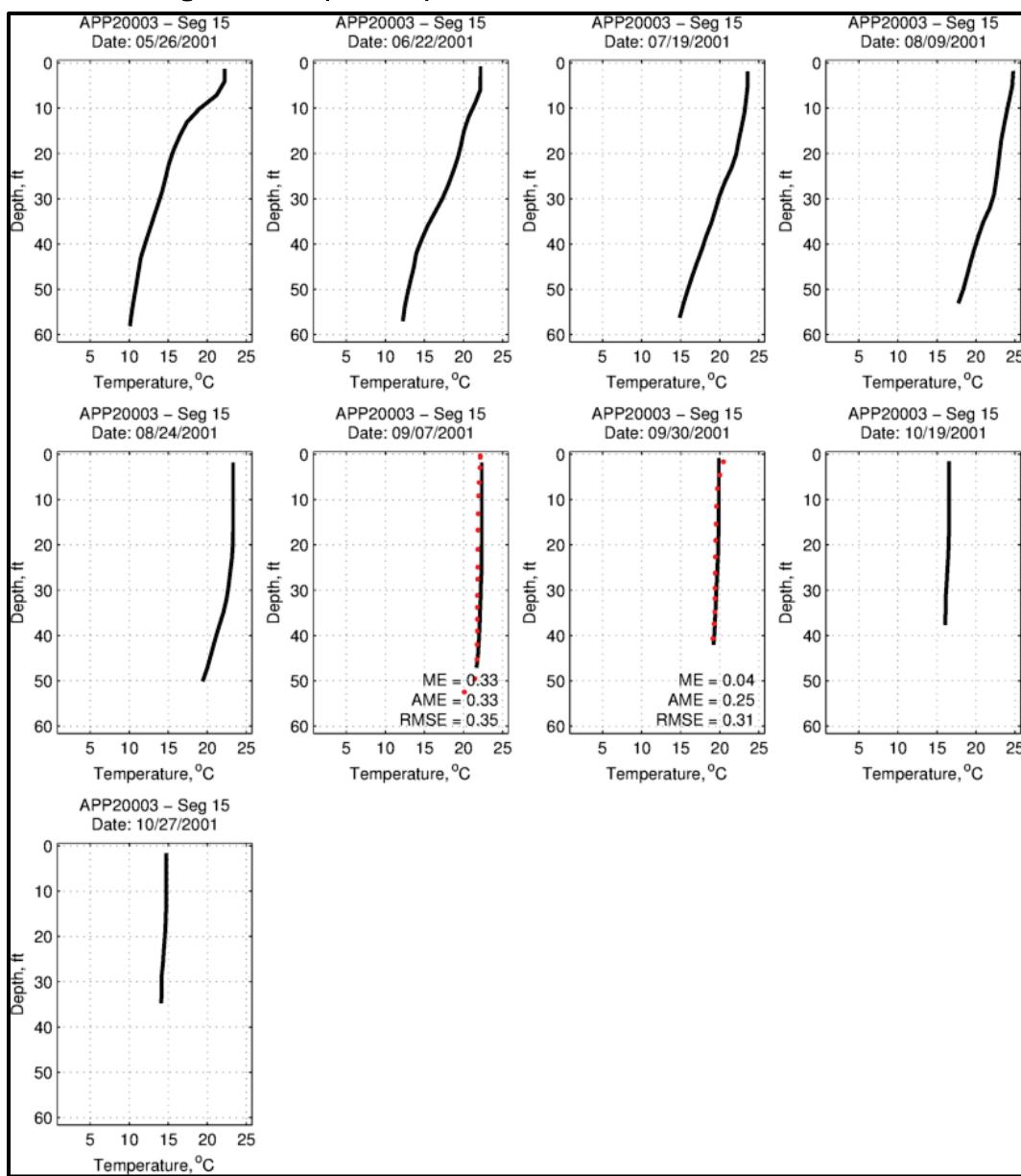


Figure 22. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at APP20001 for CY01 calibration.

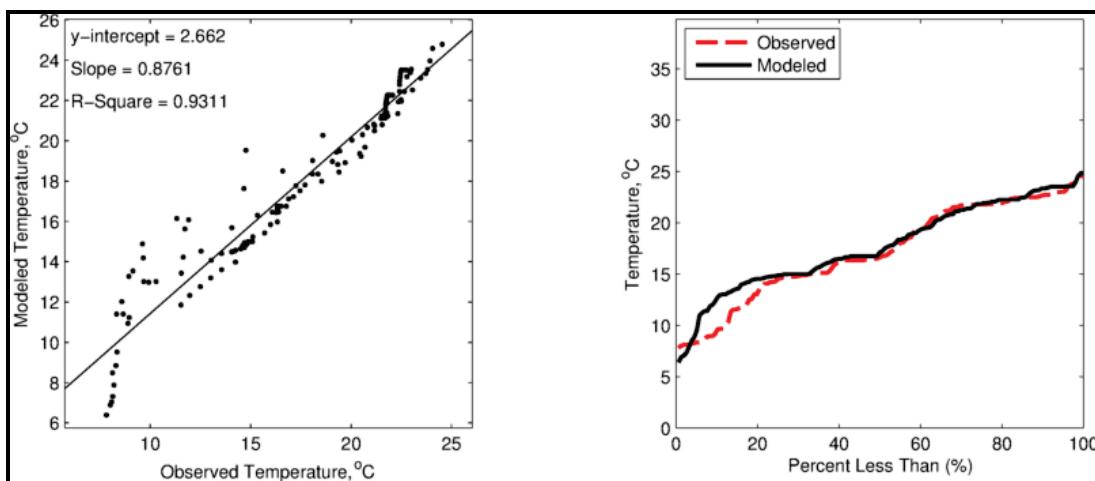


Figure 23. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at APP20002 for CY01 calibration.

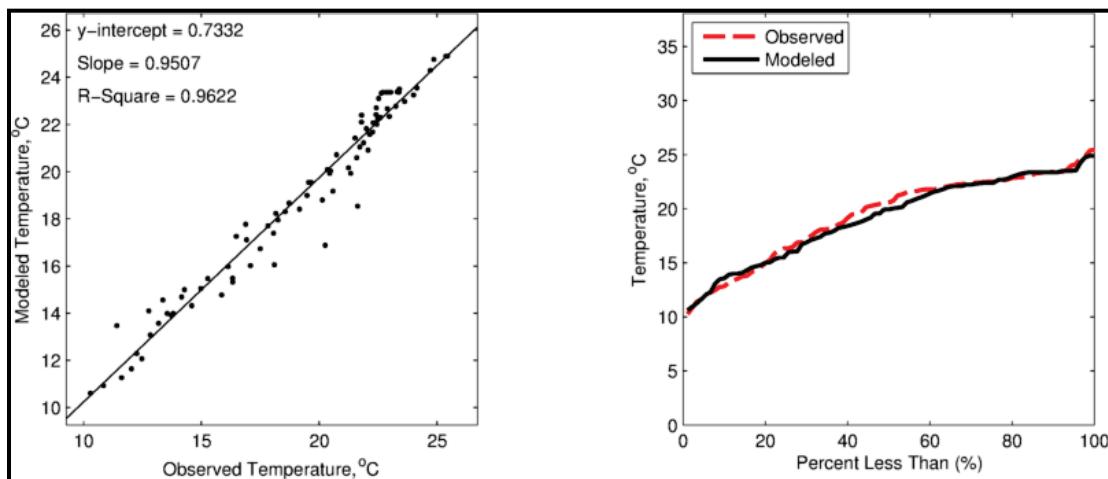


Figure 24. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at APP20003 for CY01 calibration.

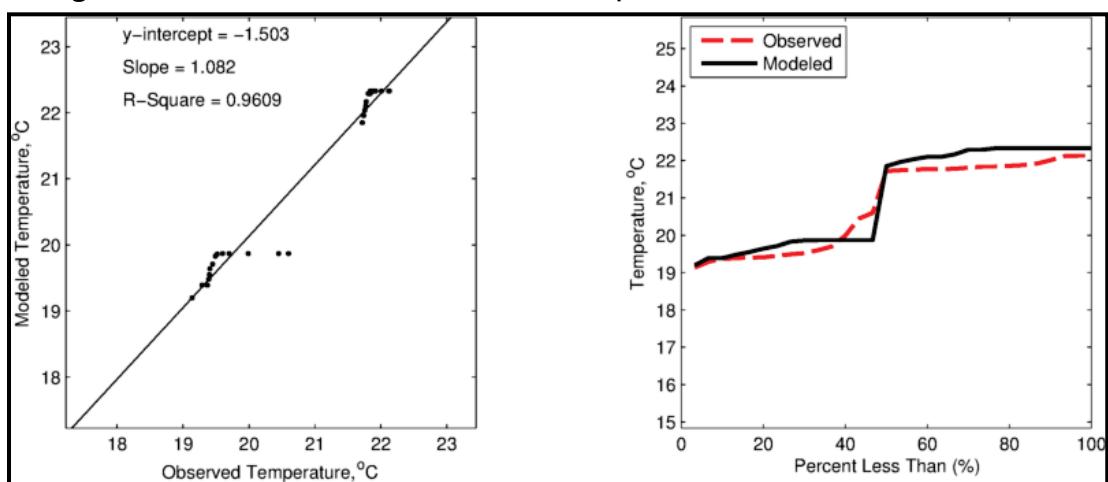
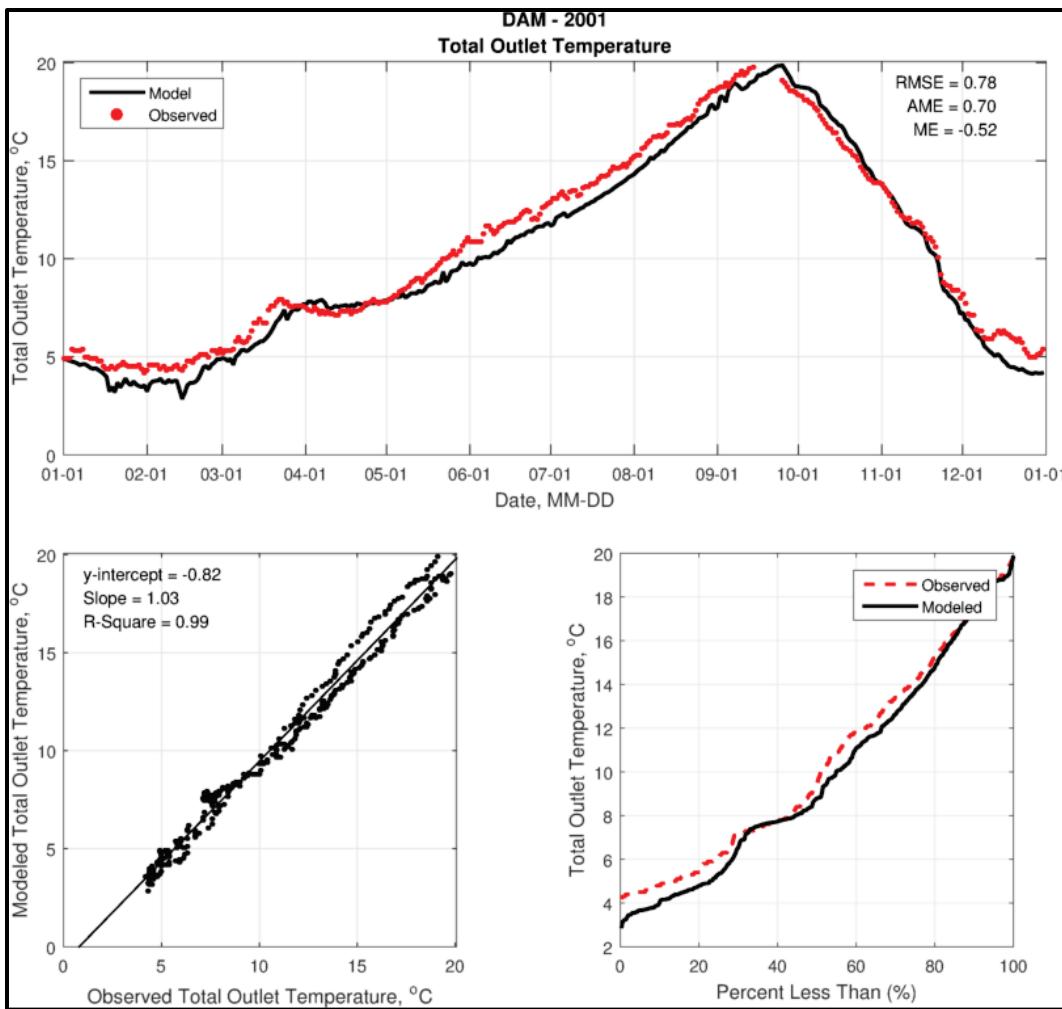


Figure 25. Withdrawal temperature at the dam for CY01 calibration.



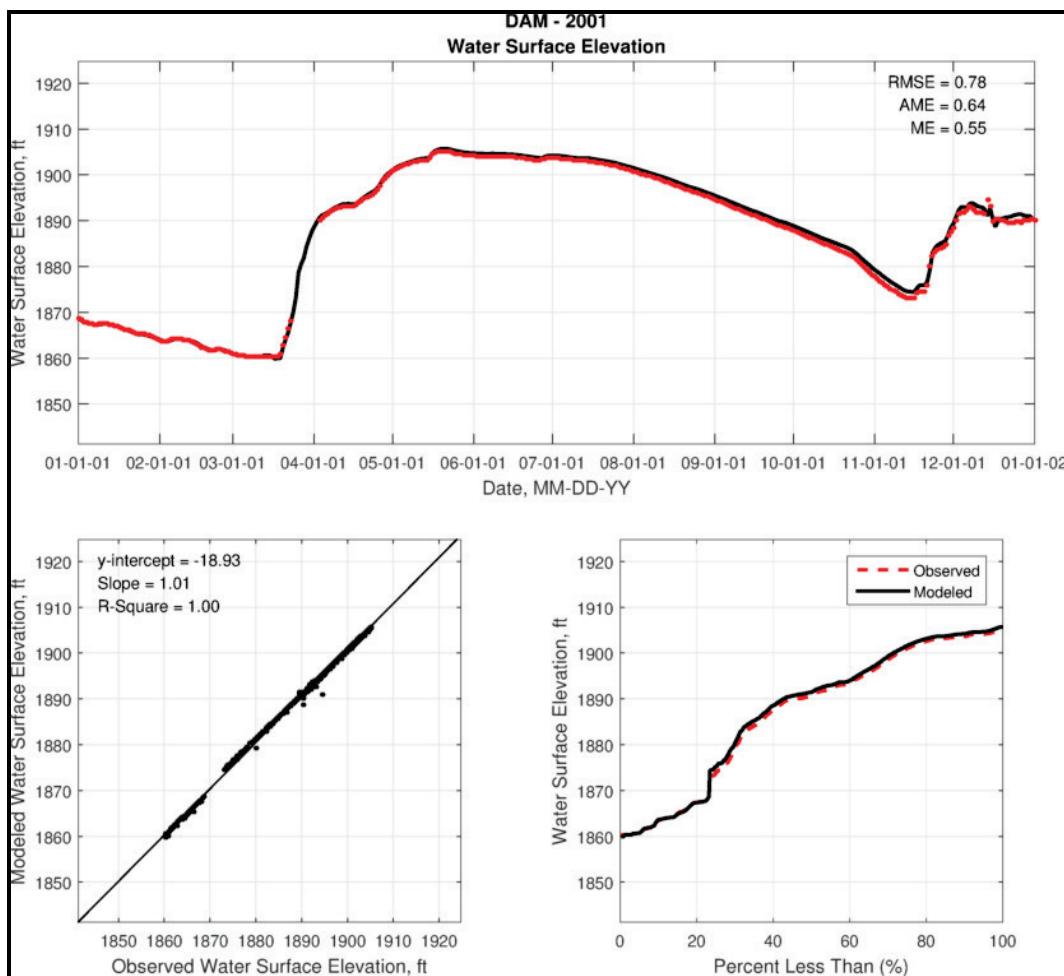
Water Surface Elevation

Model output along with observed data for water surface elevations (ELWS) in CY01 at the dam is shown in Figure 26. The AME for all data pairs for 2001 at the dam is 0.64 ft (~0.20 m). Table 6 presents the basic statistics for observed water surface elevation at the dam. The slope of the trendline fitted through the data pairs is 1.01 and the R-squared value is 1.0. Overall, the model only overpredicts ELWS at the dam by 0.55 ft.

Table 6. Basic statistics for water surface elevations (ft) for CY01 calibration.

SITE	Observed Minimum	Observed Maximum	Target AME	AME	ME	Slope	R-Squared
Dam	1860.35	1905.23	4.49	0.64	0.55	1.01	1.00

Figure 26. Water surface elevations at the dam for CY01 calibration.



5 Calibration Discussion

Model calibration results and all model assumptions are discussed in this section. As stated previously, not only does this report detail graphical comparison, but the authors also present several statistical comparisons: AME, RMSE, and ME. Both the flow results and the temperature results will be discussed below.

Water Surface Elevation

As stated previously, due to the water balance instabilities in the model, a distributed tributary was added to the calibration run. This drastically improved the initial results. Figure 27 shows the impact of not using distributed tributary. Notice how the model severely underestimates the water surface elevation for ten months out of the year. By the end of the year, the model needs almost 8 ft of unaccounted for water. Once the distributed tributary was added, and before any other parameters were modified, there was definitely an improvement to the results (see Figure 28).

Temperature

Initially, before the water balance issues were corrected, the model was drastically miscalculating the temperature. However, once the distributed tributary was added, the model was still overpredicting the temperature (CY01-Run02). Upon observing the in-lake profile plots, the surface temperature was too warm. The ERDC performed two more successive simulations with the following changes:

1. Decreased the shading coefficient from 1.0 to 0.85. Due to the fact that the lake is located in a valley, the ERDC has decided to reduce the amount of short wave radiation actually reaching the surface. This improved the results of the thermocline location in the profile plots at the in-lake sites. (CY01-Run07)
2. Changed EXH2O from 0.55 to 0.45 in order to decrease the amount of heat retained at the surface instead of letting the heat descend into the water column. Next, the team changed BETA from 0.55 to 0.45. BETA is similar to EXH2O in that it also helps to retain more heat surface. These changes had a very small positive impact on model temperature predictions. These

values are the recommended values set in the W2 manual; however, given the fact that in the Lost Creek Lake Model, these values needed to be increased, the ERDC originally decided to leave the higher values. (CY01-Run08)

Figure 27. Time series and statistical plots of ELWS without the distributed tributary.

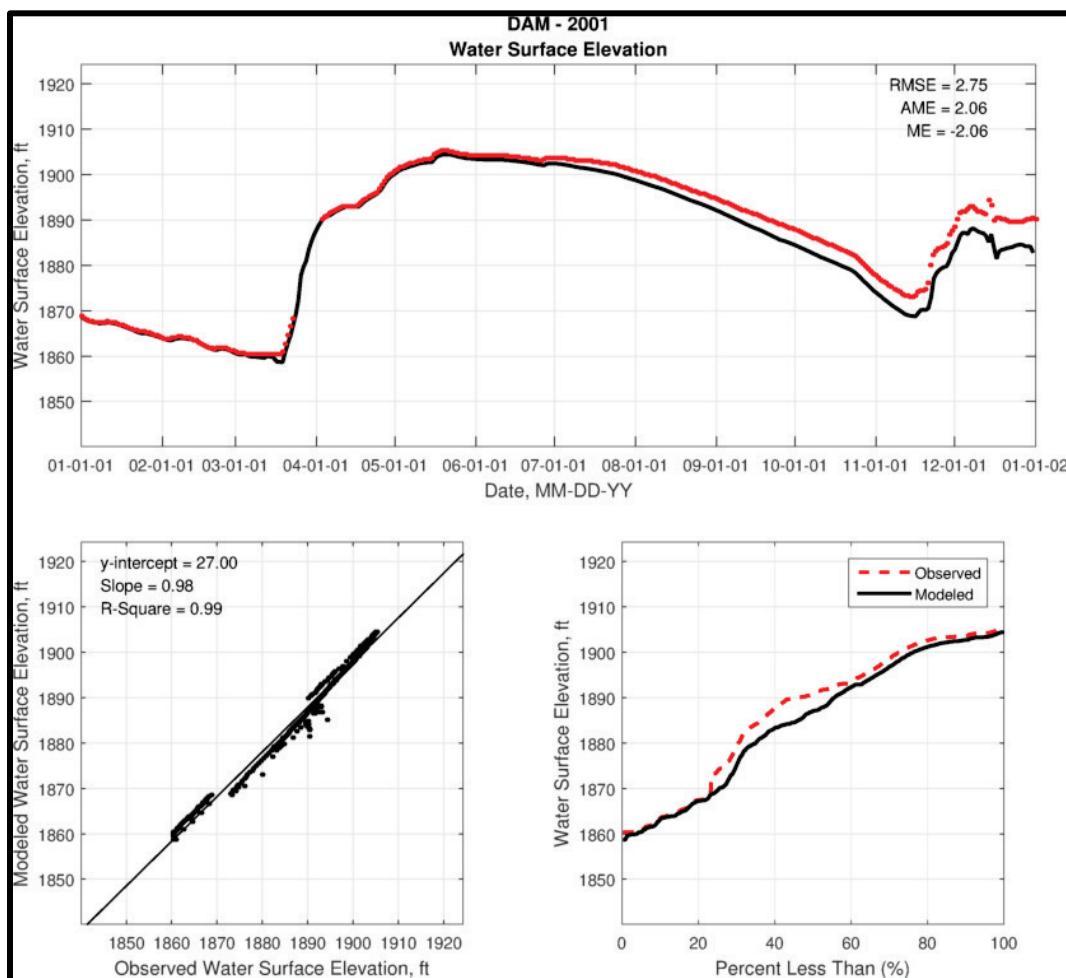
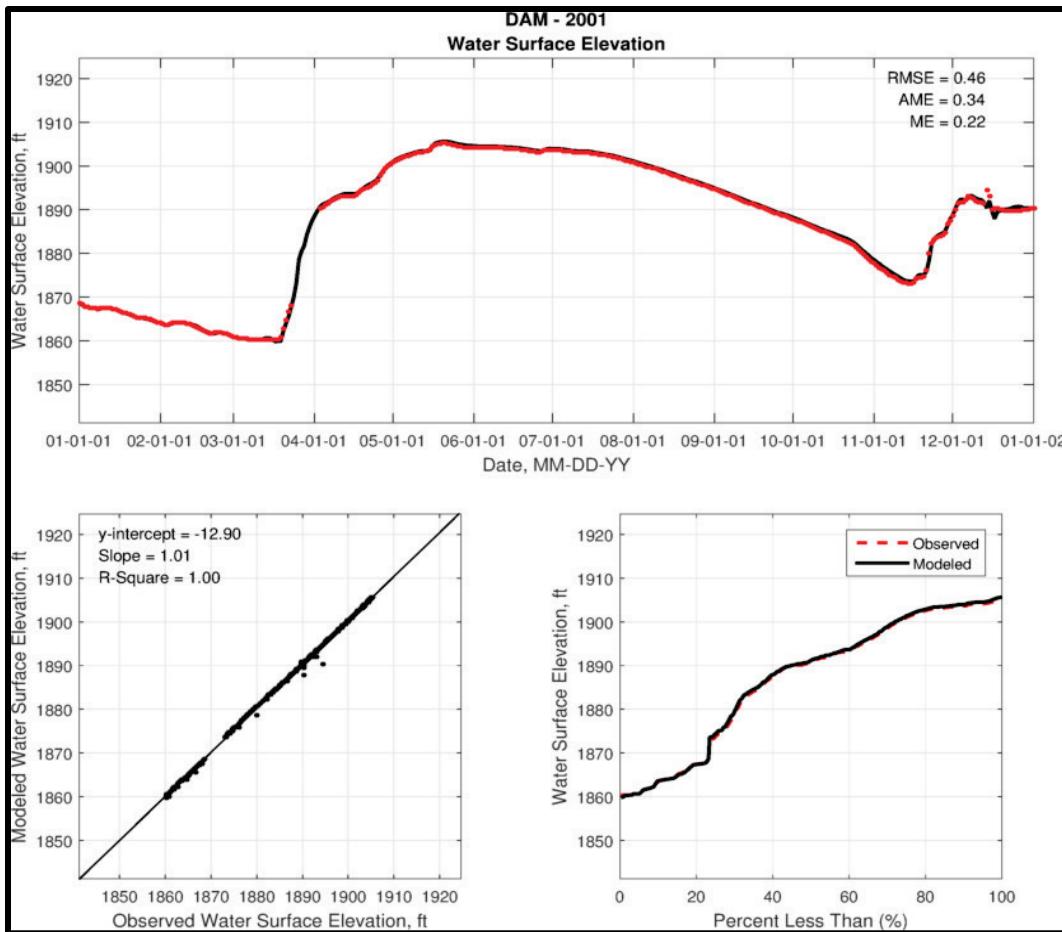


Figure 28: Time series and statistical plots of ELWS with the distributed tributary.



Temperature comparisons at the in-lake stations and the dam between each of the runs discussed above is seen in Figure 29-Figure 32. In all of the plots below, the red dots are observed data. The time series comparison is more indicative of the gains in temperature improvement with the above modifications than are the profile comparisons.

Figure 29. Profile comparison at APP20003.

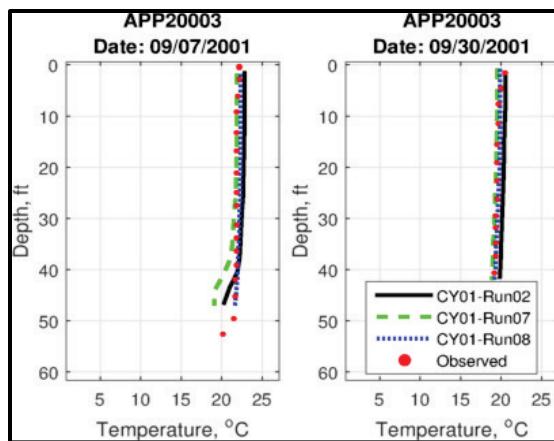


Figure 30. Profile comparison at APP20002.

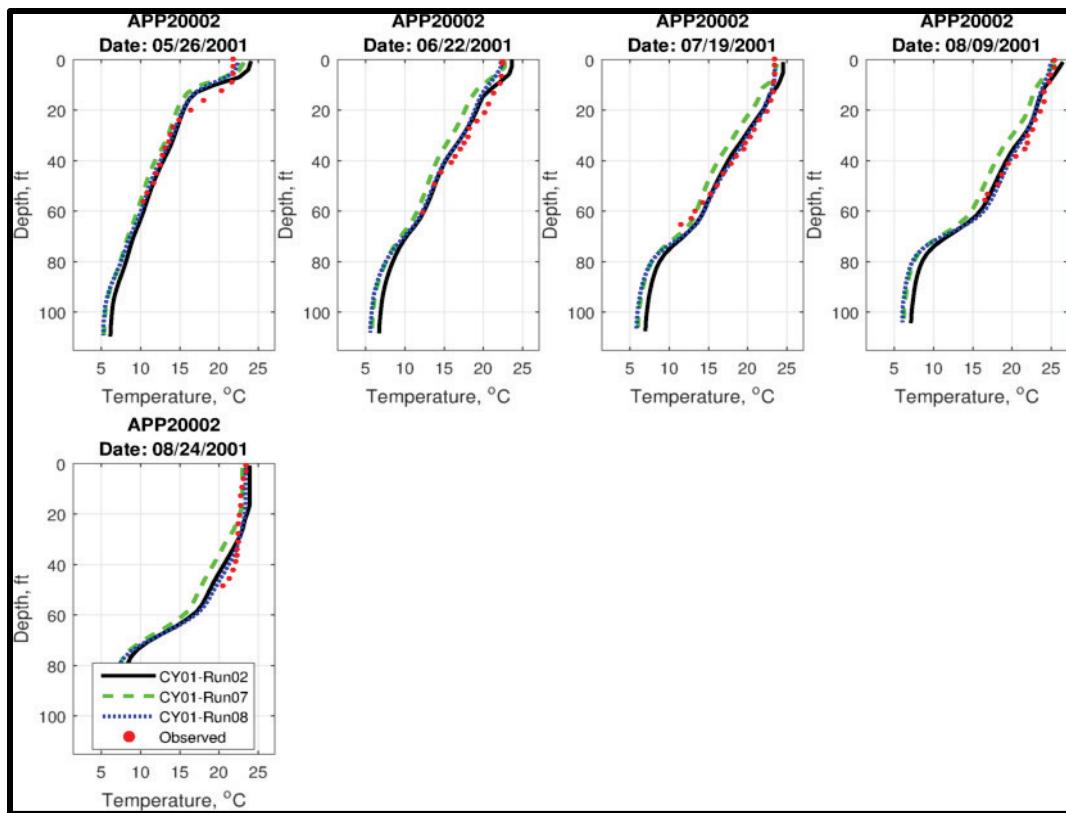


Figure 31. Profile comparison at APP20001.

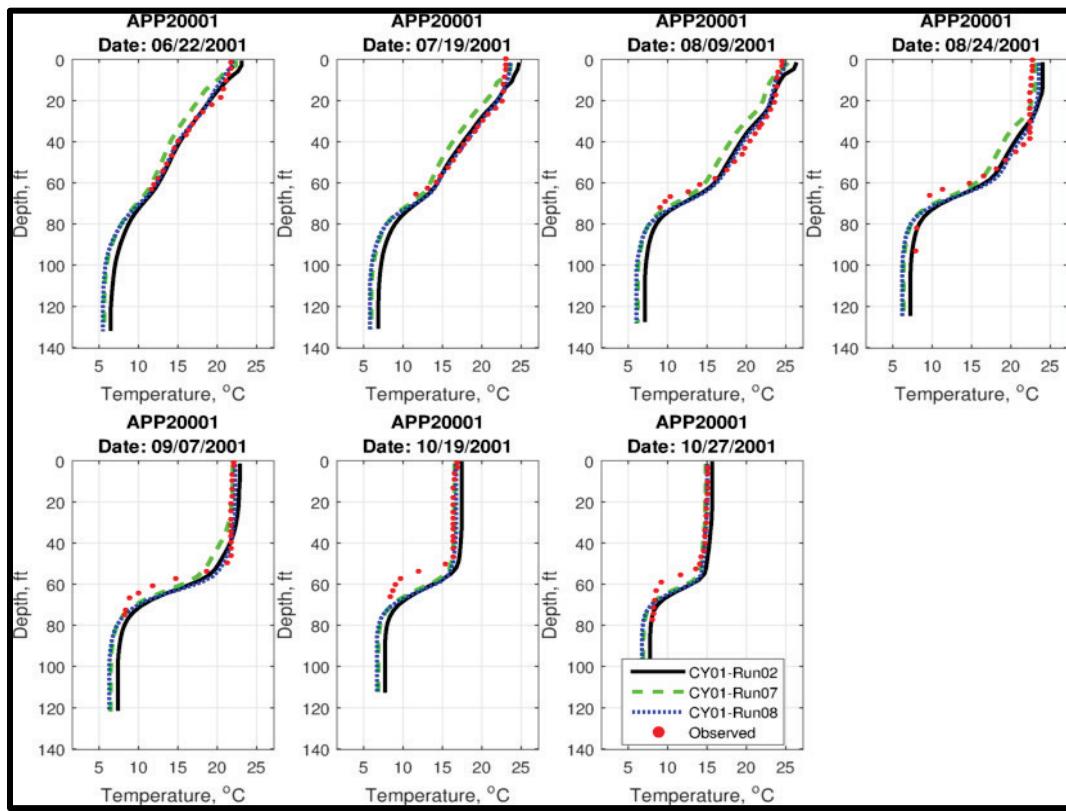
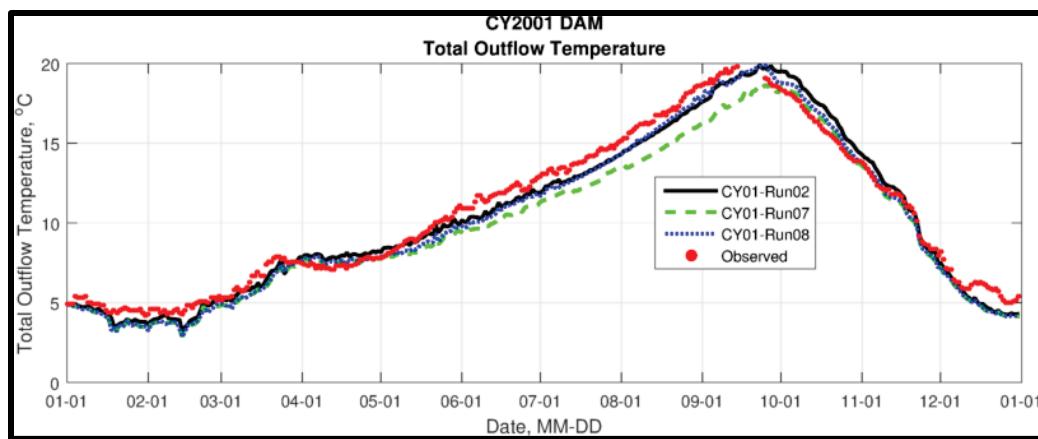


Figure 32. Time series comparison at the dam for CY01.



6 Model Verification Results – CY03 and CY10

Model verification results are presented in this section. CY03 and CY10 were used because they had the same types of monitored data and similar available in-lake profile data. All of the plots and statistics presented in this section were developed in an identical manner to those in the previous section.

Flow

Model output along with observed data for CY03 and CY10 at the dam is shown in Figure 33 and Figure 34. Again, this is really just a representation that the data are being read correctly from the input outflow file. The AME for all data pairs for CY03 and CY10 at the dam is 121.05 cfs and 124.65 cfs, respectively, which is well less than 5% of the measured range of flows for the calendar year. Table 7 presents the 5% target AME and the model versus observed data statistics.

Temperature

The data available for the verification years was a little different than in CY01. For CY03, only one sample date at all stations was available (August 22). For CY10, no true in-lake stations were monitored. In order to still provide feedback on in-lake temperatures, ERDC chose to use temperatures from selected dates available from the temperature string located at the dam (in place since 2006). It is important to note that the temperature string data was only available through May. The 15th day of Jan-May was chosen as representative for each month in CY10. Having plotted the observed data from the temperature string for CY10, the plots showed obvious problems with the gauge at elevations 1851 ft and 1791 ft (see Figure 39). These values were removed from the plot and the statistical comparison (Figure 40).

Table 7. 1% Target for flow (cfs) for CY03 verification.

SITE	Observed Minimum	Observed Maximum	Target AME	AME	ME	Slope	R-Squared
Dam - 2003	99.00	2520.00	121.05	25.44	-2.77	0.95	0.95
Dam - 2010	137.00	2630.00	124.65	14.26	3.07	1.00	0.99

Figure 33. Withdrawal flow at the dam for CY03 verification.

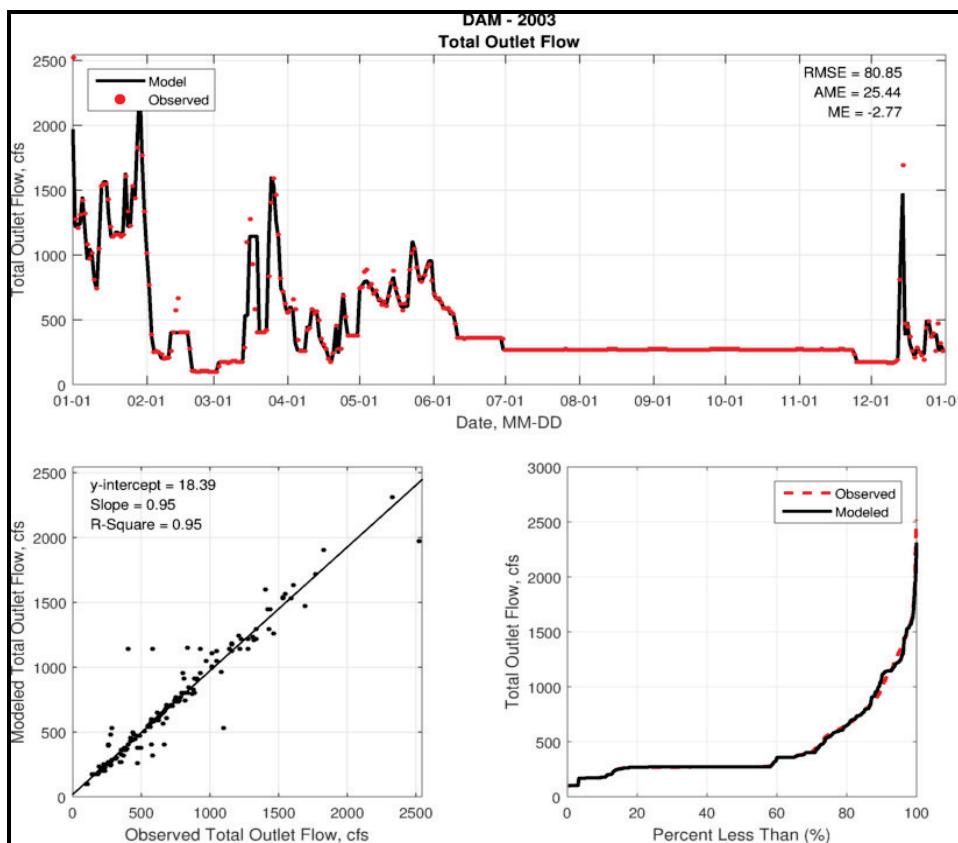
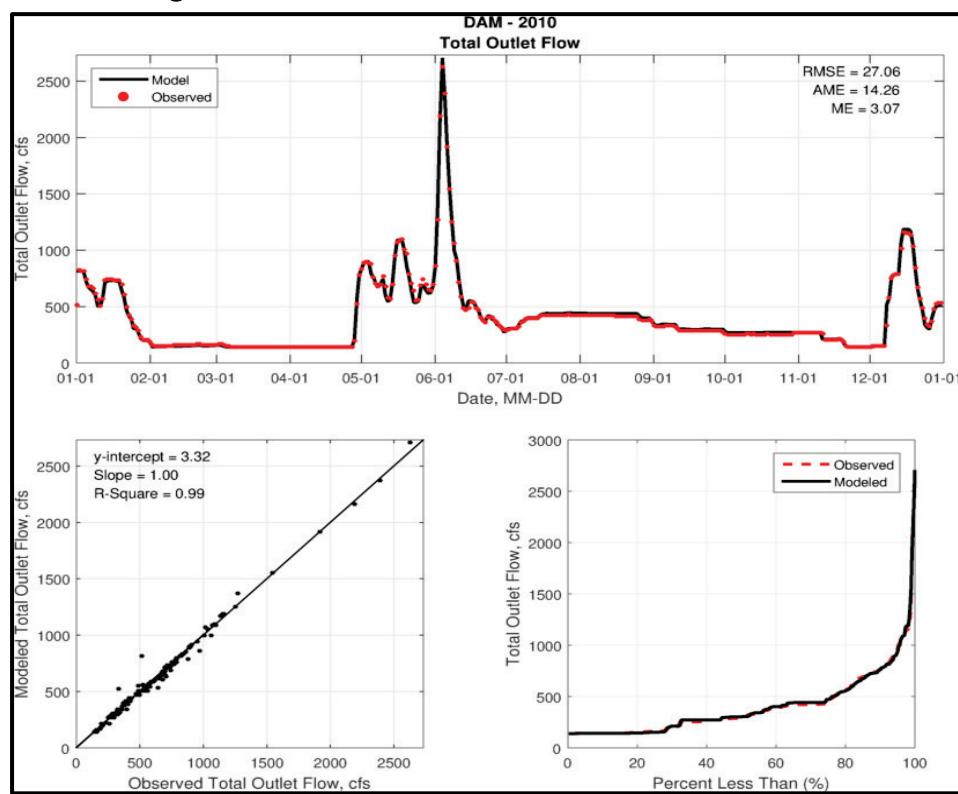


Figure 34. Withdrawal flow at the dam for CY10 verification.



Profile plots and statistical plots for all in-lake monitoring sites are presented in Figure 35-Figure 41. Time series plots and statistical plots are presented for the dam outflow in Figure 42 (CY03) and Figure 43 (CY10). Table 8 presents the calculated AME and the temperature target that ERDC attempted to reach along with comparison statistics for the in-lake sites and for the outflow temperature at the dam. The average AME for all of the in-lake sites are within the acceptable target of 1 deg-C. And the statistical values are within typically accepted ranges. At the outlet, our best comparison site, the temperature AME is 0.80 deg-C and 0.88 deg-C for CY03 and CY10, respectively (see Figure 42 and Figure 43). The model underpredicts temperature by an average of approximately 0.36 deg-C at the dam.

Table 8. Temperature stats (deg-C) for verification years.

SITE	Observed Minimum	Observed Maximum	Target AME	AME	ME	SLOPE	R-squared
APP20003 (CY03)	7.34	23.91	1.00	0.37	-0.01	1.05	0.99
APP20002 (CY03)	7.18	24.12	1.00	0.53	0.20	1.03	0.99
APP20001 (CY03)	7.02	23.81	1.00	0.63	-0.02	1.05	0.99
Dam Temp. String (CY10 AVG)	4.83	12.92	1.00	0.63	-0.01	1.20	0.88
Dam – Outflow Temp (CY03)	4.86	15.60	1.00	0.80	-0.35	1.09	0.96
Dam – Outflow Temp (CY10)	4.50	14.50	1.00	0.88	-0.39	1.02	0.90

Figure 35. Temperature profiles at in-lake stations in CY03 verification.

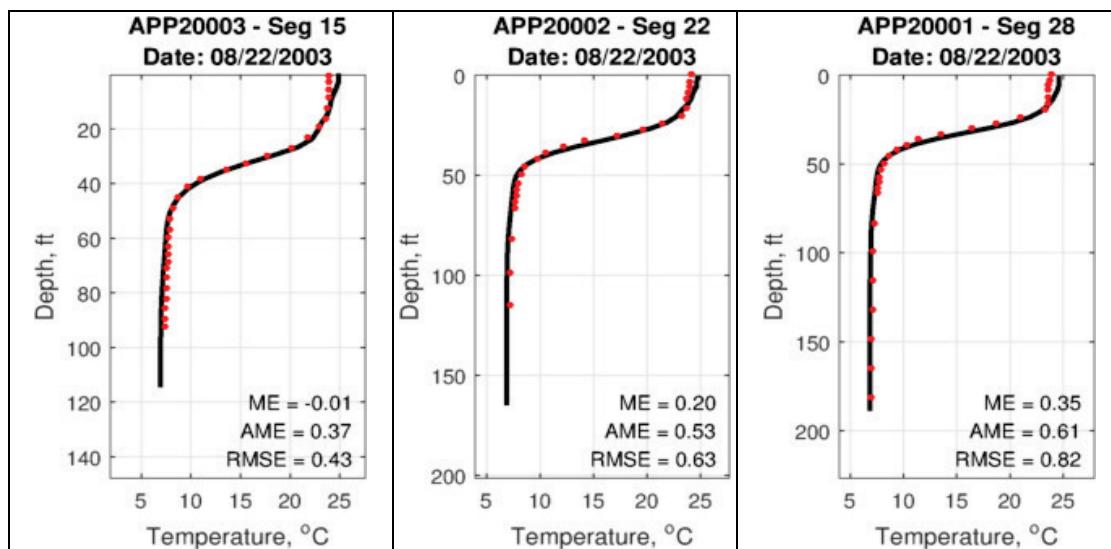


Figure 36. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at APP20003 for CY03 verification.

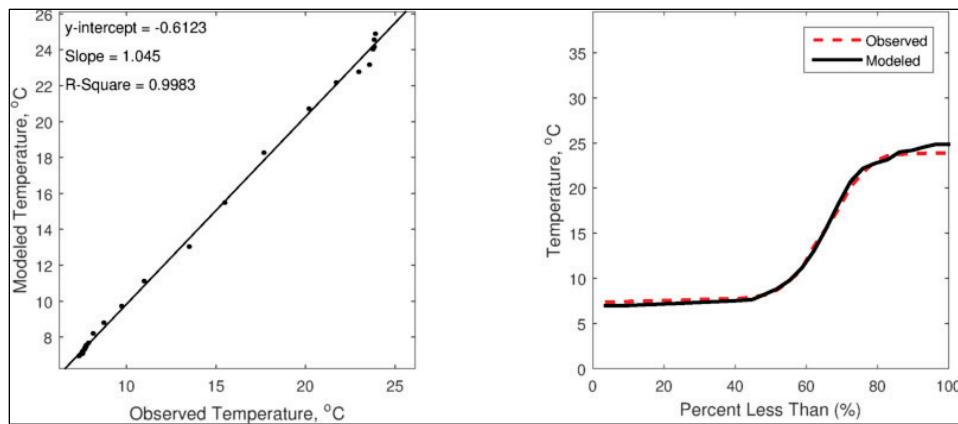


Figure 37. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at APP20002 for CY03 verification.

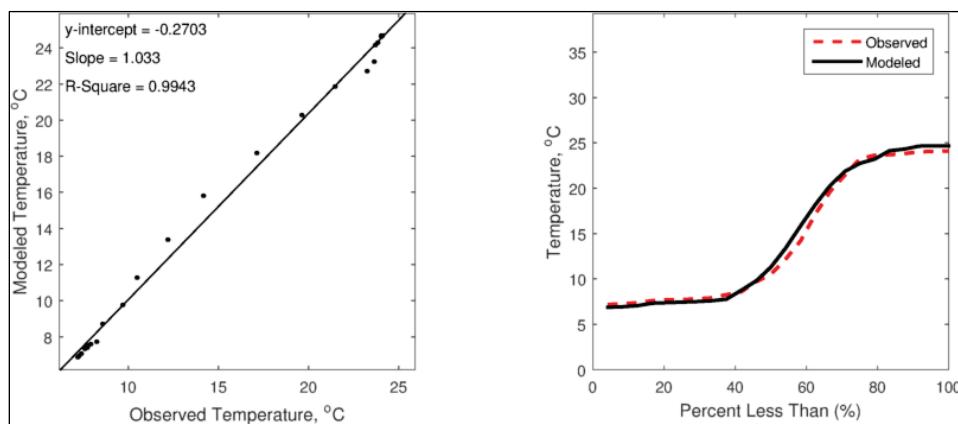
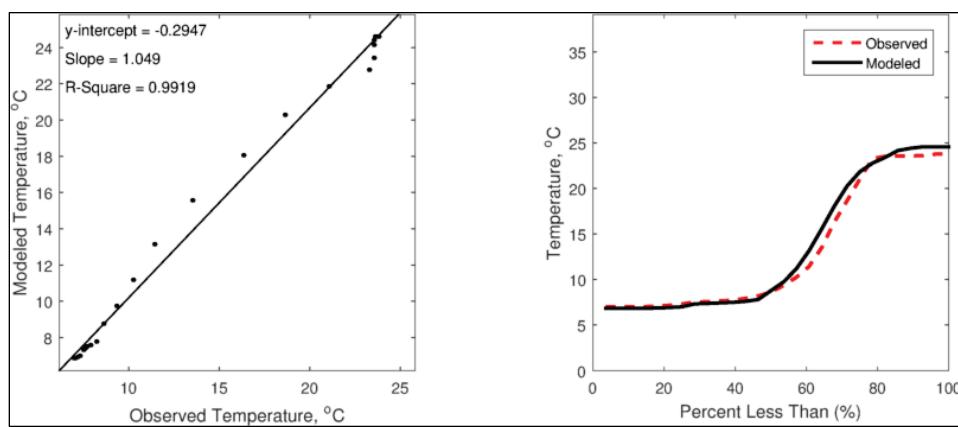


Figure 38. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at APP20001 for CY03 verification.



**Figure 39. Temperature profiles at the dam temperature string in CY10 verification
– with bad observation values.**

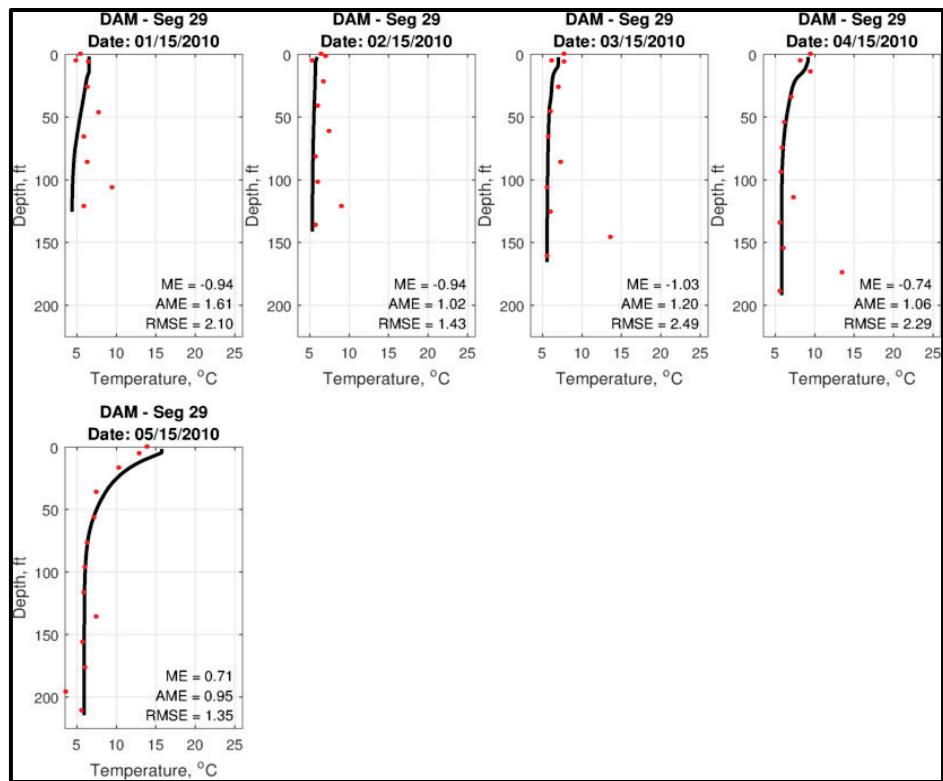


Figure 40. Temperature profiles at the dam temperature string in CY10 verification.

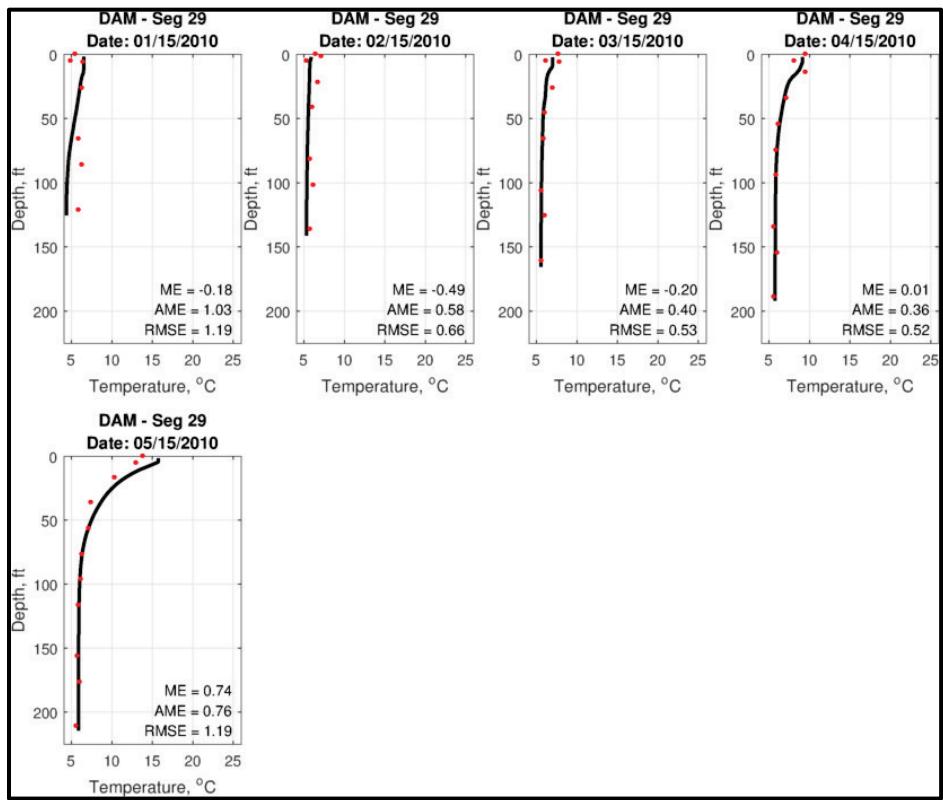


Figure 41. Flow linear and cumulative distribution plots at the dam temperature string for CY10 verification.

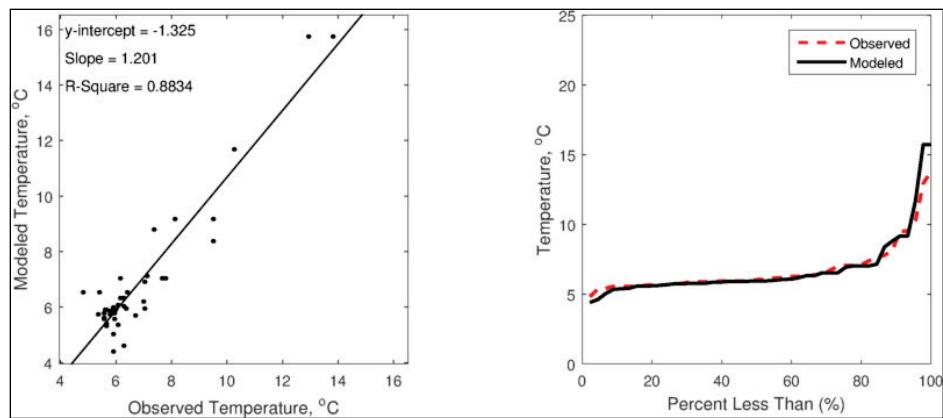


Figure 42. Withdrawal temperature at the dam for CY03 verification.

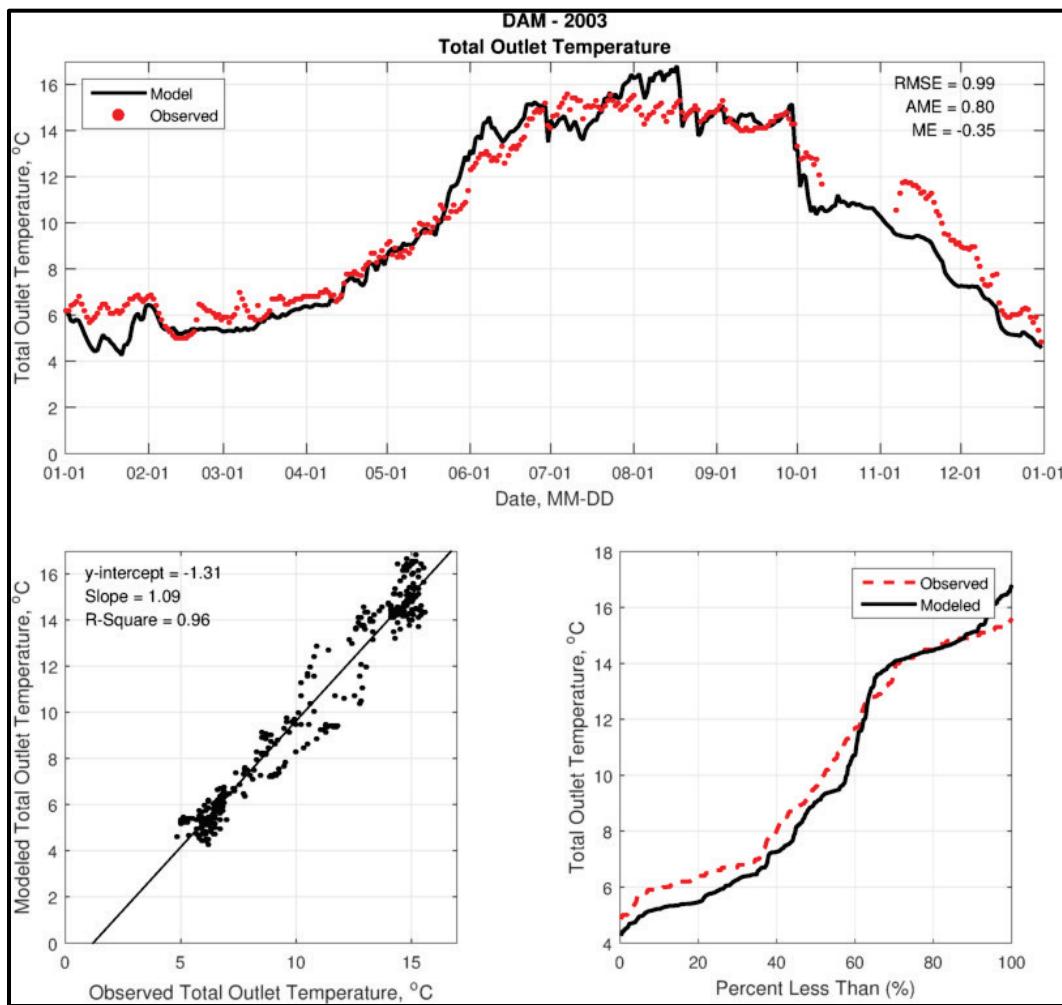
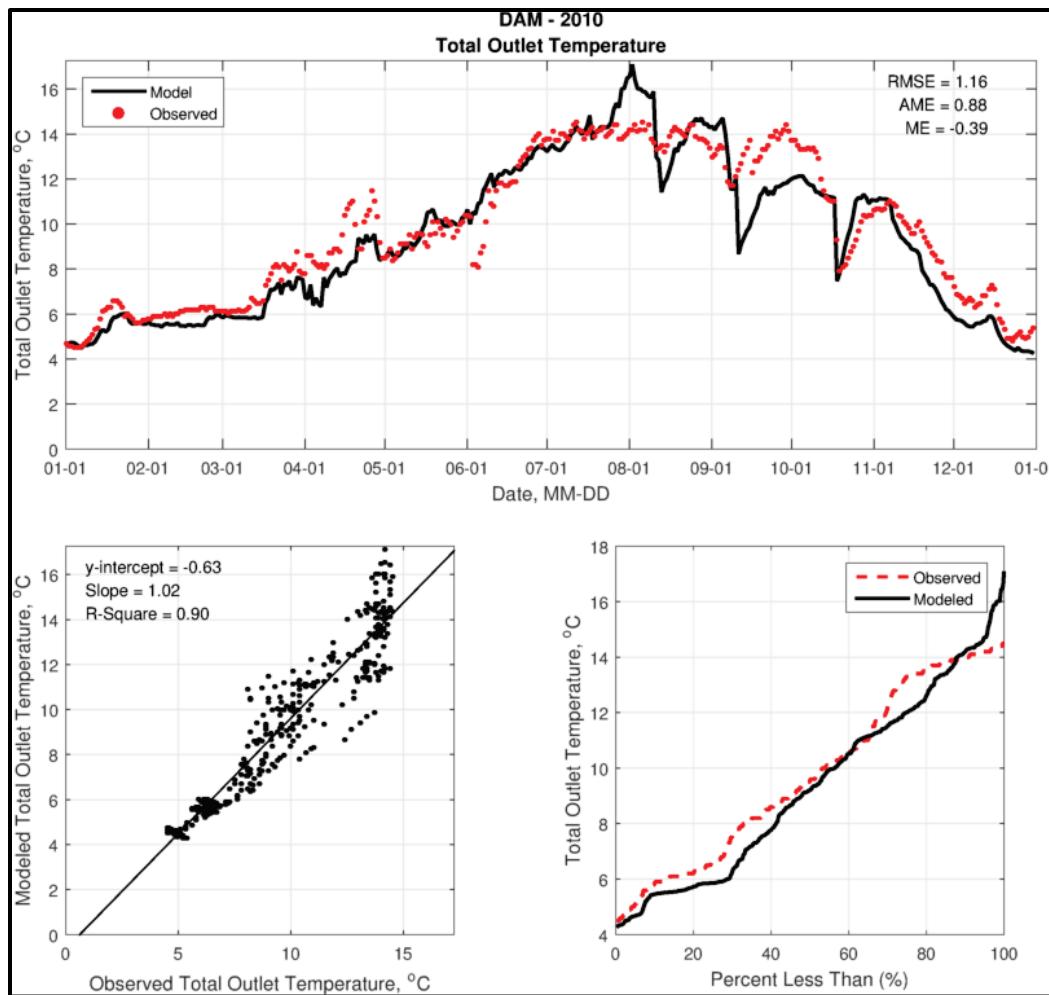


Figure 43. Withdrawal temperature at the dam for CY10 verification.



Water Surface Elevation

Model output along with observed data for ELWS CY03 at the dam is shown in Figure 44 and in Figure 45 for CY10. Table 9 presents several stats and lists the target AME for each verification year. In general, the ELWS AME should be within 0.5 m (1.64 ft).

Table 9. Basic statistics water surface elevations (ft) for CY03 verification.

SITE	Observed Minimum	Observed Maximum	Target AME	AME	ME	Slope	R-Squared
Dam (CY03)	1882.89	1987.06	1.64	0.84	0.59	1.00	1.00
Dam (CY10)	1882.18	1986.97	1.64	1.10	-0.07	0.98	1.00

Figure 44. Water surface elevations at the dam for CY03 verification.

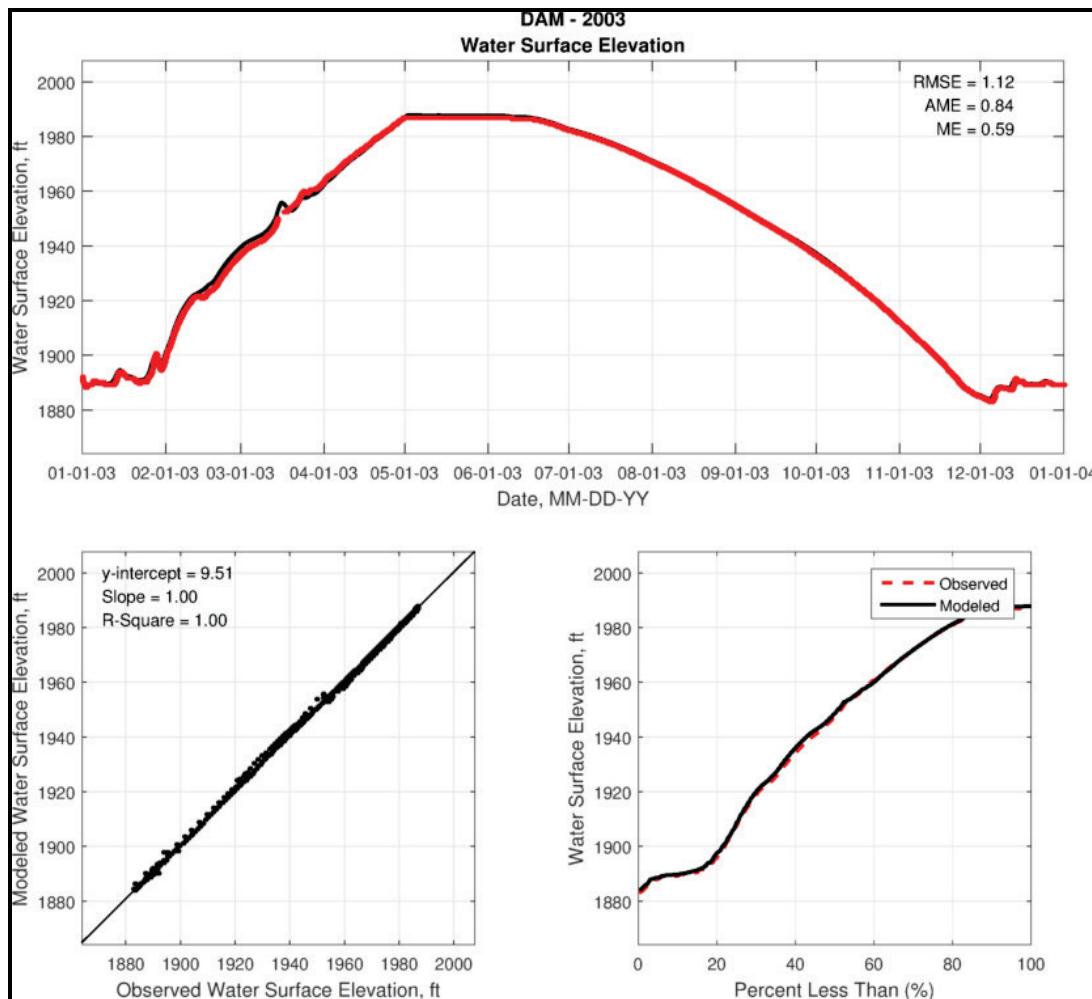
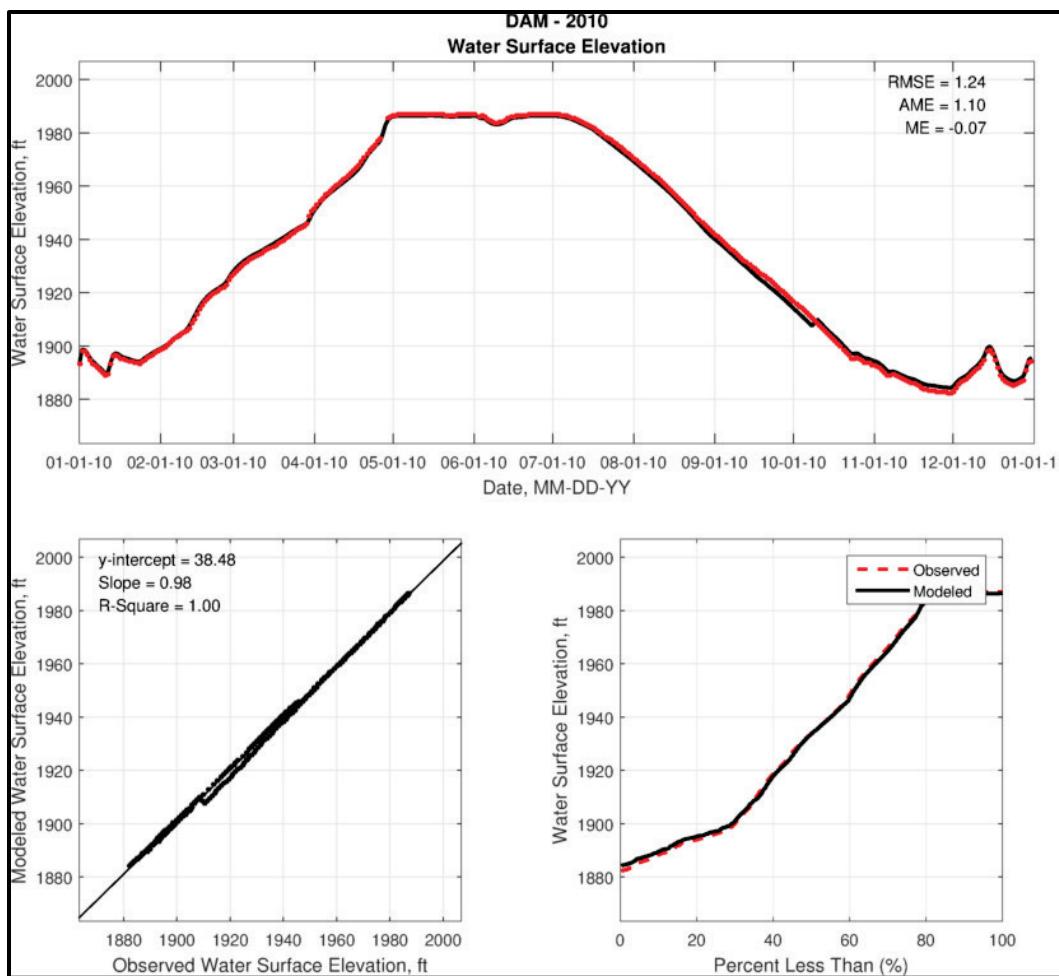


Figure 45. Water surface elevations at the dam for CY10 verification.



7 Verification Discussion

This section serves to discuss the results and the impacts that changes have made on the model runs. Just as with the Lost Creek Lake Model, no changes were made to the control file for either verification year. Just as for CY01, a distributed tributary was needed for both calendar years. As stated previously (see Section 3, Tributaries), a distributed tributary is utilized in W2 when there is an inconsistent trend with the water balance and when the user can account for missing or too much flow (i.e., ungauged flows). It can be used to add or remove water from the system. In the case of the APPLM, a distributed tributary was used to add water to the system. Refer to Figure 10 for the flows added to the system for CY03 and CY10.

8 Predictive Port Selection Model Application

In order to provide NWP with the best model to use for operation modifications, the calibrated model was used as a base run to set up a fully predictive model in which the model will guide dam operations based on desired temperature targets. The temperature target presented is the bi-weekly target developed by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for 2014 operations. Based on results from the Lost Creek Lake Model (Threadgill et al. 2015), the ERDC-EL chose to only focus on the USGS version of the W2 model. An inventory of all files used for each model simulation can be found in Appendix B (Table B3).

USGS – W2 Predictive Port Selection

Detailed information on the development and modifications to the original W2 code can be found in “Improved Algorithms in the CE–QUAL–W2 Water-Quality Model for Blending Dam Releases to Meet Downstream Water-Temperature Targets” (Rounds and Buccola 2015). Specifics relating to setup of the Applegate Lake Predictive Model (APPLPM) will be discussed here. The USGS code uses an iterative process to determine the optimal flows that will produce the desired target temperatures. Of course, this means that the run time will also increase. In the case of the APPLPM, using this code tripled the run time (from about 3-5 minutes to 10-12 minutes).

Just as with the LCLPM, There were no changes to the main control file from the calibration model (aside from output filename changes). All completed changes were made in the w2_selective.npt file, which is required when the SELECTC card in the control file is turned ON. Although the structure of the w2_selective.npt file is very similar to the PSU version, there are several new options. The new cards, not discussed in detail here, are:

1. NOUTS: For two different periods throughout the year, when total flow is less than 100 cfs, the RO is nonoperational. To specify this, NOUTS during these periods was set to 5. The specified period(s) vary between different years. The time intervals used for each year can be seen in Table 10.

Table 10. Intervals when RO is nonoperational.

YEAR - TYPE	TSTR	TEND
2001 - DRY	100.1	335
2003 - AVERAGE	32.1	115.0
	325.1	340.0
2010 - WET	51.1	74.0
	329.1	346.0

2. TSSHARE: For the APPLPM, this was set to OFF. DEPTH: For the APPLPM, DEPTH was set to 0 since Applegate Dam consists of fixed ports.
3. MINFRAC: For the APPLPM, this was set to -2.832 cms for the RO only. The negative sign indicates that this is an actual flow value instead of a percentage. This specification is made due to the minimum gate opening requirement for the RO. The minimum opening is 0.6 ft; although the exact flow will vary based on elevation, at a minimum, flow will be 100 cfs at the lowest elevations.
4. PRIORITY: During various times of the year, NWP operates to use more surface water sometimes and at other times, the cold lower waters are used. Consequently, for the fall and winter months, the priority was shifted to the RO. Outside of that period, priority was set so that Intakes 1, 3, and 5 had the highest priority, and Intakes 2, 4, and 6 had the lowest priority.
5. MINHEAD: For the APPLPM, this was set to 2.0 m. There is about a 6 ft minimum head according to the WCM.
6. MAXHEAD: For the APPLPM, this was set to 0.0 for the top 5 intakes. For the bottom intake, the RO, the MAXHEAD was set to 34.0 m. This requires the elevation to be a conservation pool level before the RO is operational.
7. MAXFLOW: For the APPLPM, this was set to 0.0.

In the APPLPM w2_selective.npt file, the user will find that three split times were identified. The reason these dates were identified is due to operational constraints with seasonal withdrawal depths. Specifying it this way allowed ERDC-EL to set the PRIORITY based on which ports were desired. In addition to the w2_selective.npt file, because DYNSEL = ON for each split, the user is required to have an additional file that identifies the target temperatures specified by Julian day.

As stated above, only the RO had a MAXHEAD value specified. Due to operational constraints, the RO must be closed or open no less than 0.6 ft, so it cannot be operated unless the total flow is greater than 100 cfs (2.832 cms). Even with the additional USGS cards, there is no card to directly specify this requirement. What specifying this MAXHEAD condition does for the model is that if the reservoir is more than 34.0 m above the RO, the RO will not be used; in other words, the RO will typically be used when the reservoir is at the lower elevations. Based on the time constraints previously set, the RO has the lowest priority during the spring and summer already; so setting the MAXHEAD stipulation also adds an additional check on the water depth. For the most part, at Applegate Lake, the RO is not used frequently. In addition to this MAXHEAD constraint, the time intervals during which the RO is allowed to be operational varies with each year.

The user should note that in all of the following plots, the red lines represent a temperature target range. The ODFW targets are used for determining the target; however, what is represented on the following plots is a target range, which is the ODFW temperature target +/- 1 deg-C, which is a standard measuring error for temperature.

Figure 46 and Figure 47 is the w2_selective.npt file and the dynsplit_selectiveX.npt file, respectively, used for all of the APPLPM model runs. In Figure 48-Figure 80, the black line/dots represent the results from the calibration run, and the green line/dots represent the results from the predictive mode run. Figure 48-Figure 54 are plots from CY01 (dry year); they compare the results from the calibration and the results from the USGS-W2 blending algorithm. It is important to note that at no time in the calibration model were Intakes 1-4 active; during the predictive model mode, Intakes 4-6 were active, however. Figure 55-Figure 67 represent the same plots for CY03 (normal year), and Figure 68-Figure 80 represent CY10 (wet year). Figure 81 shows the average percentage of model-predicted temperatures that fall within the desired target range. As one can see, the USGS Port Prediction algorithm produces better results more often than the calibration using the gate settings observed flow data.

Figure 46. W2_Selective.NPT file used for the APPLPM for CY10.

```

W2_SELECTIVE.NPT
Selective input control file - ALMP-CY10-USGS-PortRun11
Temperature outlet control - frequency of output for temperature
OUT FREQ 1.000
1.000
Structure outlet control based on time and temperature and branch
DYNSTR1 CONTROL NUM FREQ
OFF 1 0.50
DYNSTR2 ST/WD JB JS/NW YEARLY TSTR TEND TEMP NELEV ELEV1 ELEV2 ELEV3 ELEV4 ELEV5 ELEV6
1 ST 1 1 ON 1.0 46.0 3.3 6 598.02 594.36 588.26 577.60 560.22 541.32
MONITOR LOC ISSEG ELEV DYNSEL
1 0 -1.0 OFF
AUTO ELEVCNTROL
ON
SPLIT1 CNTR NUM TSFREQ TSConv
ON 5 0.250 0.005
SPLIT2 ST/WD JB YEARLY TSTR TEND TTARGET DYNSEL ELCNT NOUTS TSSHAPE
1 ST 1 ON 1.0 51.0 3.0 ON OFF 6 OFF
2 ST 1 ON 51.1 74.0 3.0 ON OFF 6 OFF
3 ST 1 ON 51.1 323.0 18.3 ON OFF 6 OFF
4 ST 1 ON 329.1 346.0 3.0 ON OFF 6 OFF
5 ST 1 ON 346.1 366.0 3.0 ON OFF 6 OFF
SPLITOUT JS1/NW1 JS2/NW2 JS3/NW3 JS4/NW4 JS5/NW5 JS6/NW6 JS7/NW7 JS8/NW8 JS9/NW9 JS0/NW0
1 1 2 3 4 5 6
2 1 2 3 4 5 6
3 1 2 3 4 5 6
4 1 2 3 4 5 6
5 1 2 3 4 5 6
DEPTH DEPTH1 DEPTH2 DEPTH3 DEPTH4 DEPTH5 DEPTH6 DEPTH7 DEPTH8 DEPTH9 DEPTH10
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
MINFRAC MINFRC1 MINFRC2 MINFRC3 MINFRC4 MINFRC5 MINFRC6 MINFRC7 MINFRC8 MINFRC9 MINFRC10
0 0 0 0 0 0 -2.832
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PRIORITY PRIOR1 PRIOR2 PRIOR3 PRIOR4 PRIOR5 PRIOR6 PRIOR7 PRIOR8 PRIOR9 PRIOR10
1 2 2 2 2 2 1
2 1 2 2 2 2 2
3 2 2 2 2 2 2
4 1 2 2 1 2 1
5 2 2 2 2 2 2
MINHED1 MINHED2 MINHED3 MINHED4 MINHED5 MINHED6 MINHED7 MINHED8 MINHED9 MINHED10
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
MAXHED1 MAXHED2 MAXHED3 MAXHED4 MAXHED5 MAXHED6 MAXHED7 MAXHED8 MAXHED9 MAXHED10
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 34
2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 34
3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 34
4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 34
5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 34
MAXFLOW MAXFLO1 MAXFLO2 MAXFLO3 MAXFLO4 MAXFLO5 MAXFLO6 MAXFLO7 MAXFLO8 MAXFLO9 MAXFLO10
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
THRESH1 TEMP1
12
THRESH2 TEMP2RIT
1 3.33
2 3.52
3 6.67
4 10.00
5 12.96
6 13.33
7 13.33
8 13.33
9 13.33
10 11.48
11 7.22
12 9.33

```

(**NOTE: ELEV7-10 are cut off for better image clarity. These values are blank since there are only 6 ports.)

Figure 47. dynsplit_selectiveX.npt file used for the APPLMPM.

```

NOTE: See G:\Projects15\NWP-Portland\ALM-PortPrediction\ERDC-Data\TEMP_TARGETS_Applegate.xlsx
Identical to mean values in 'TEMP_TARGETS_Applegate.xlsx'
JDN MEAN
1.00 3.33
11.00 3.33
21.00 3.33
32.00 3.33
42.00 3.33
52.00 3.89
60.00 5.56
70.00 6.67
80.00 7.78
91.00 8.89
101.00 10.00
111.00 11.11
121.00 12.22
127.00 13.33
141.00 13.33
152.00 13.33
162.00 13.33
172.00 13.33
182.00 13.33
192.00 13.33
202.00 13.33
213.00 13.33
223.00 13.33
233.00 13.33
244.00 13.33
254.00 13.33
264.00 13.33
274.00 13.33
284.00 11.11
294.00 10.00
305.00 8.89
315.00 7.22
325.00 5.56
335.00 3.33
345.00 3.33
355.00 3.33
365.00 3.33

```

Figure 48. CY01 - APPLPM temperature comparison with target temperatures.

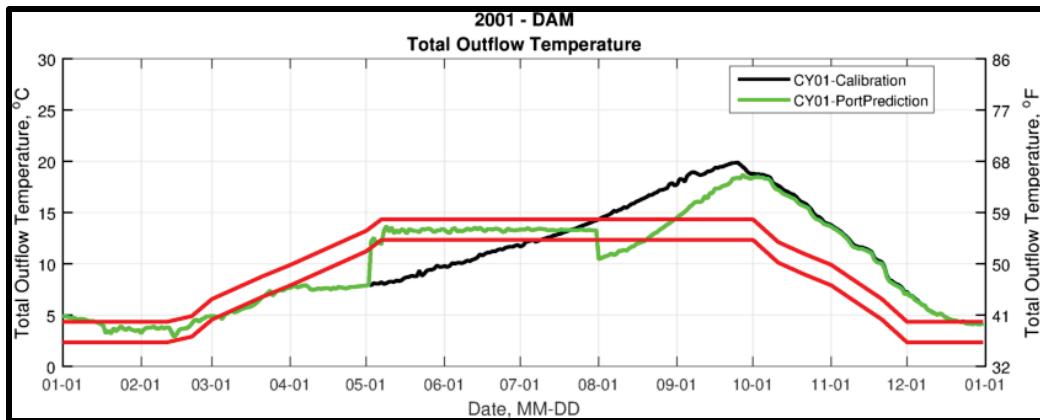


Figure 49. CY01 - Intake 4 - temperature into tower.

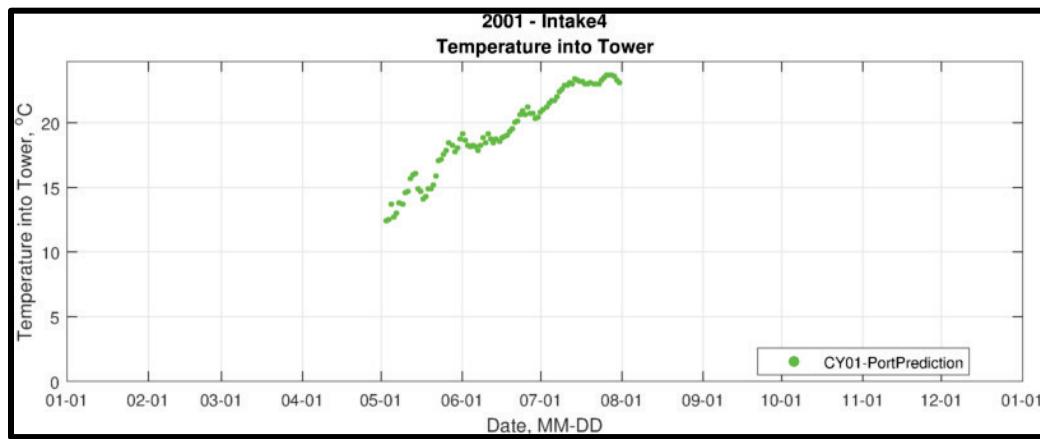


Figure 50. CY01 - Intake 5 - temperature into tower.

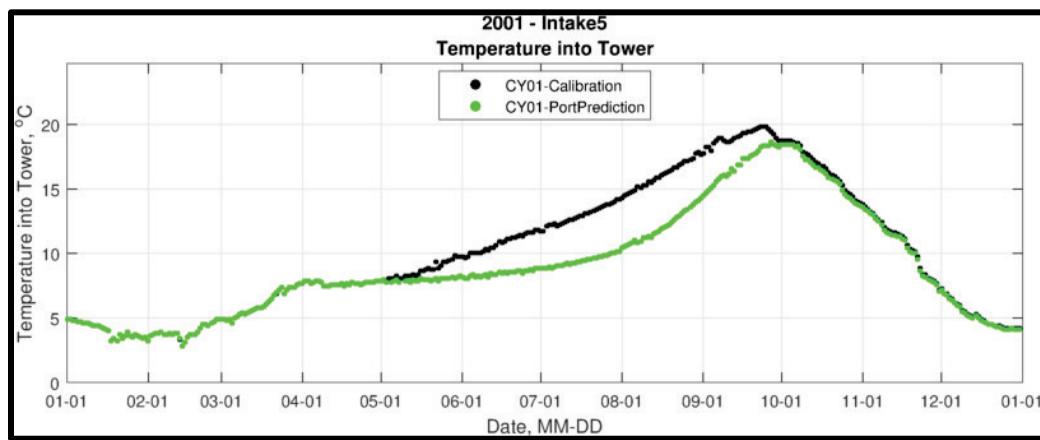


Figure 51. CY01 - RO / Intake 6 - temperature into tower.

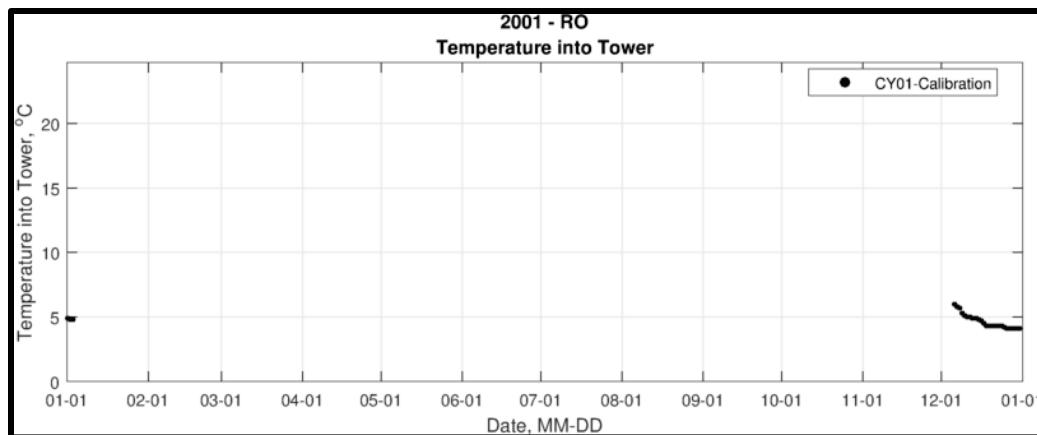


Figure 52. CY01 - Intake 4 - flow into tower.

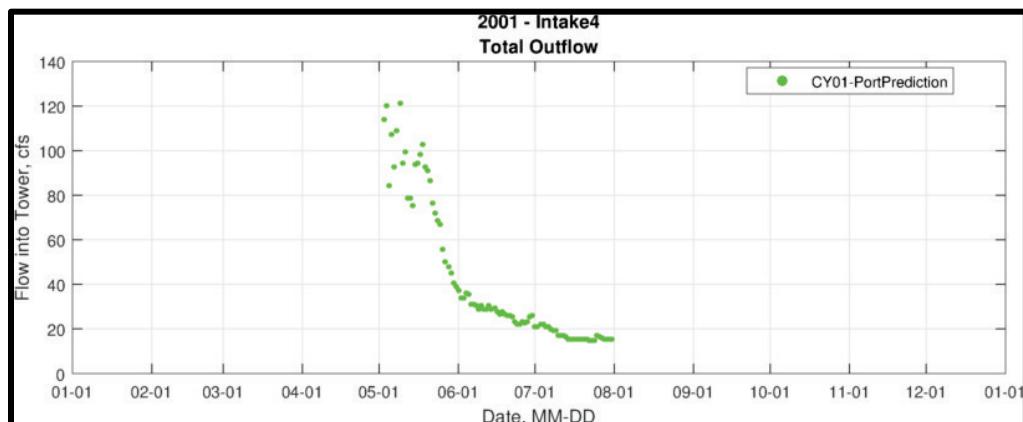


Figure 53. CY01 - Intake 5 - flow into tower.

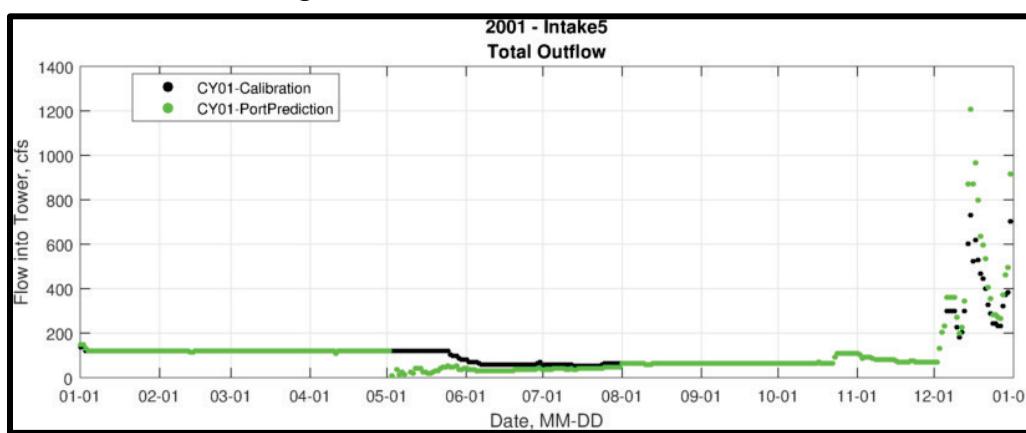


Figure 54. CY01 - RO / Intake 6 - flow into tower.

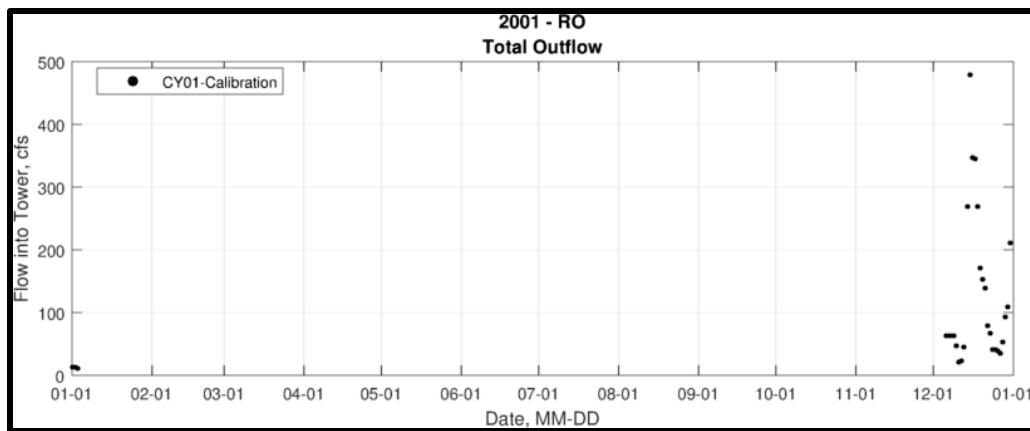


Figure 55. CY03 - APPLPM temperature comparison with target temperatures.

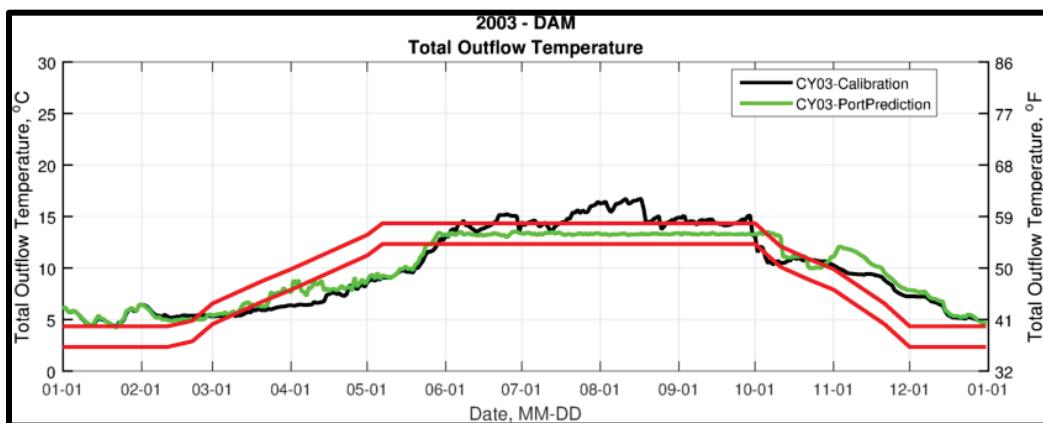


Figure 56. CY03 - Intake 1 - temperature into tower.

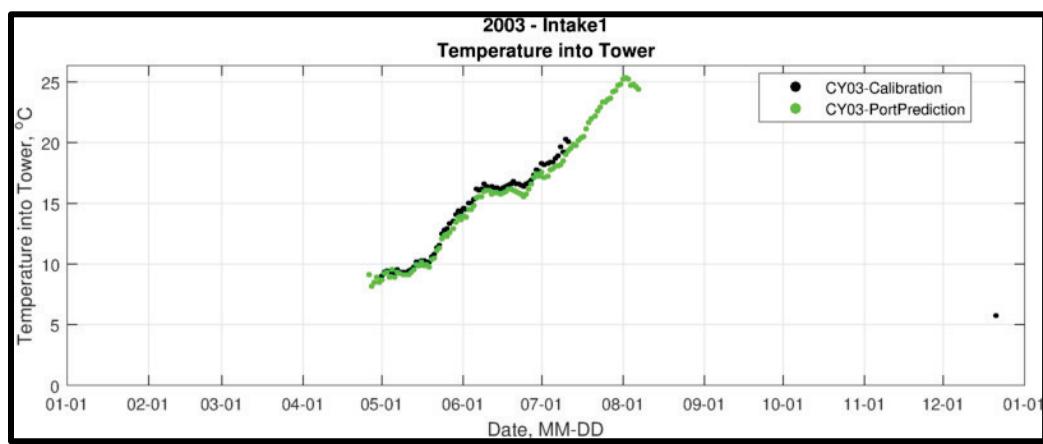


Figure 57. CY03 - Intake 2 - temperature into tower.

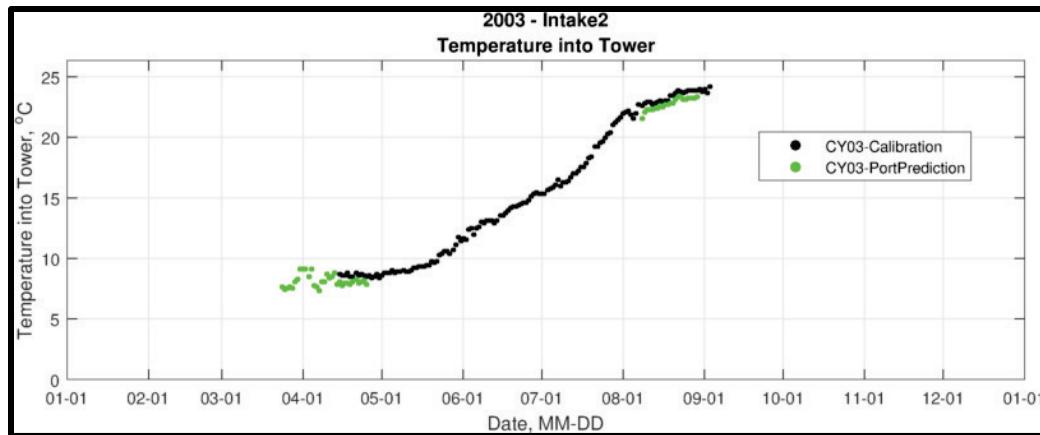


Figure 58. CY03 - Intake 3 - temperature into tower.

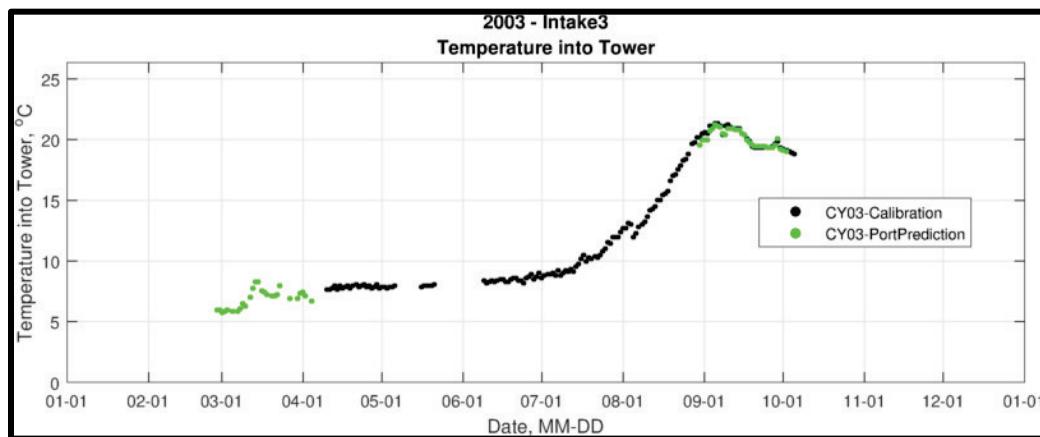


Figure 59. CY03 - Intake 4 - temperature into tower.

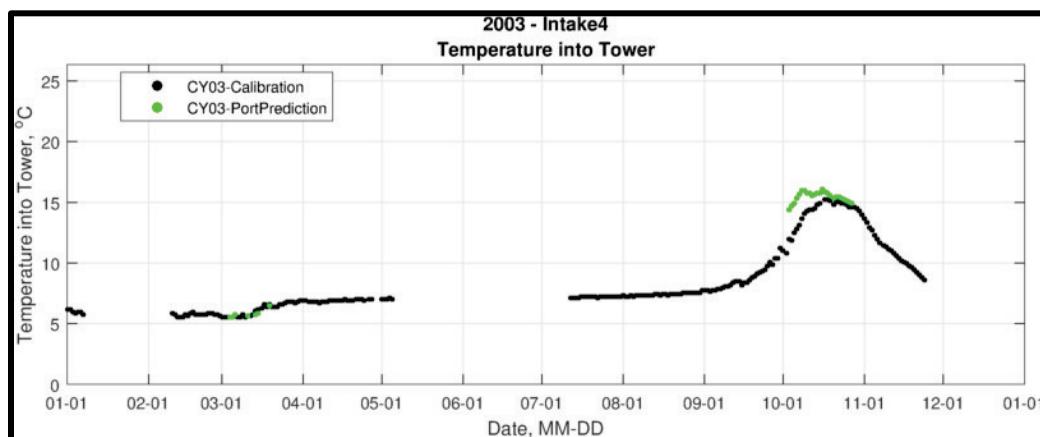


Figure 60. CY03 – Intake 5 - temperature into tower.

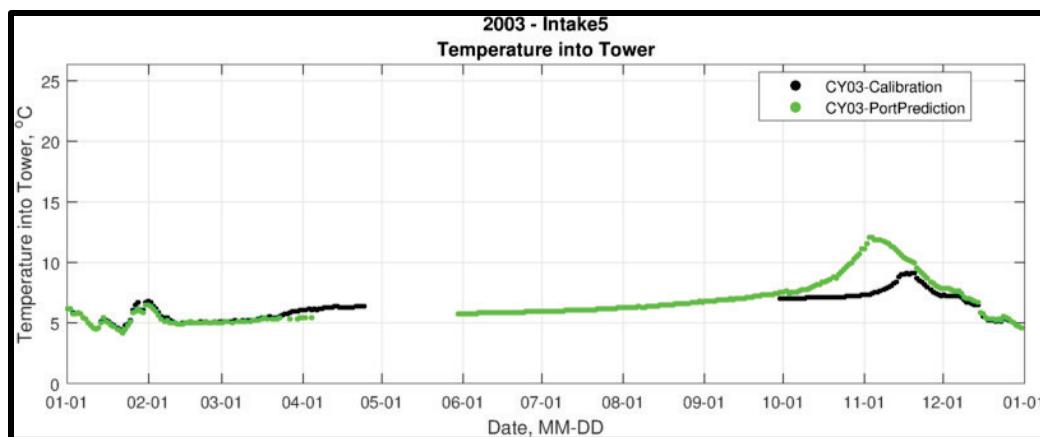


Figure 61. CY03 – RO / Intake 6 - temperature into tower.

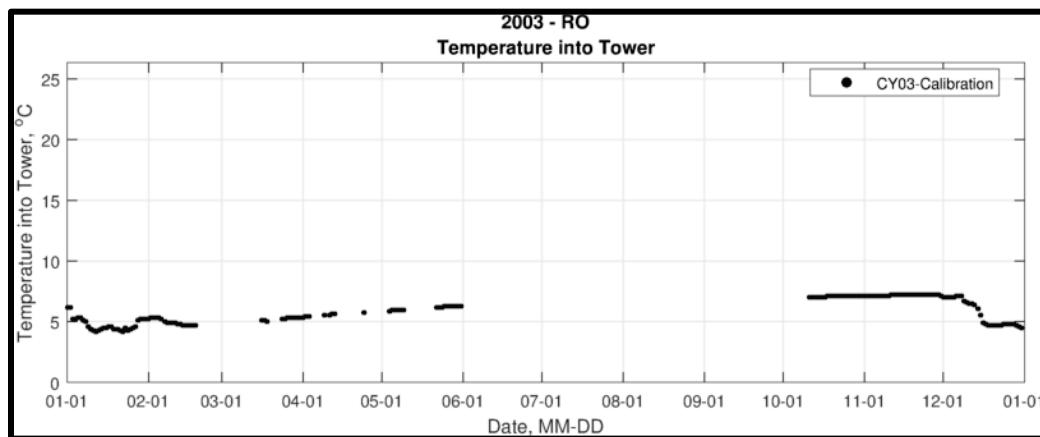


Figure 62. CY03 - Intake 1 - flow into tower.

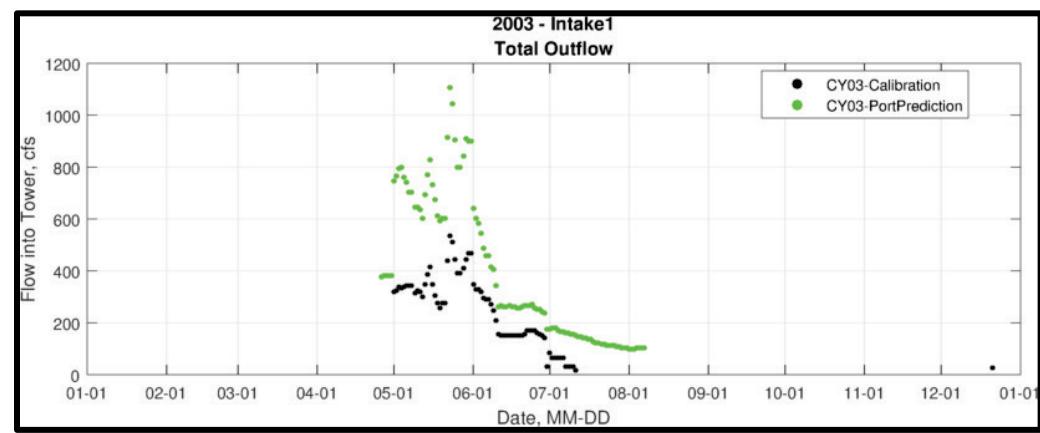


Figure 63. CY03 - Intake 2 - flow into tower.

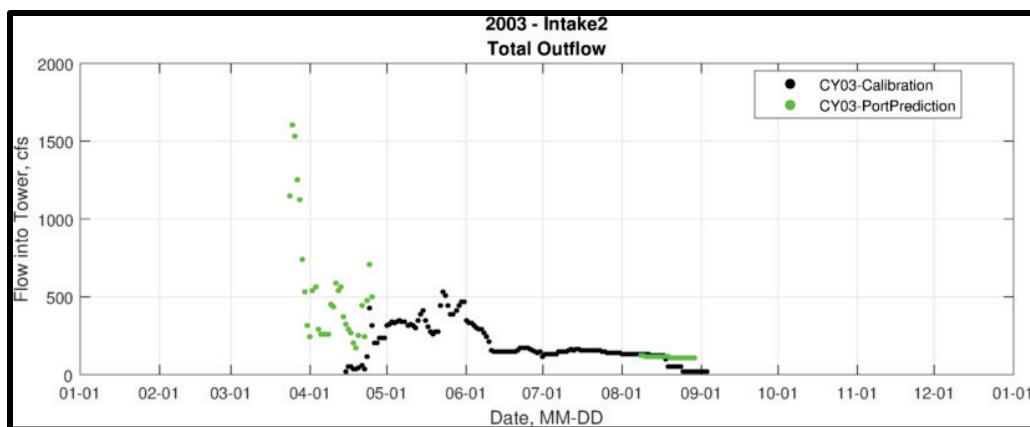


Figure 64. CY03 - Intake 3 - flow into tower.

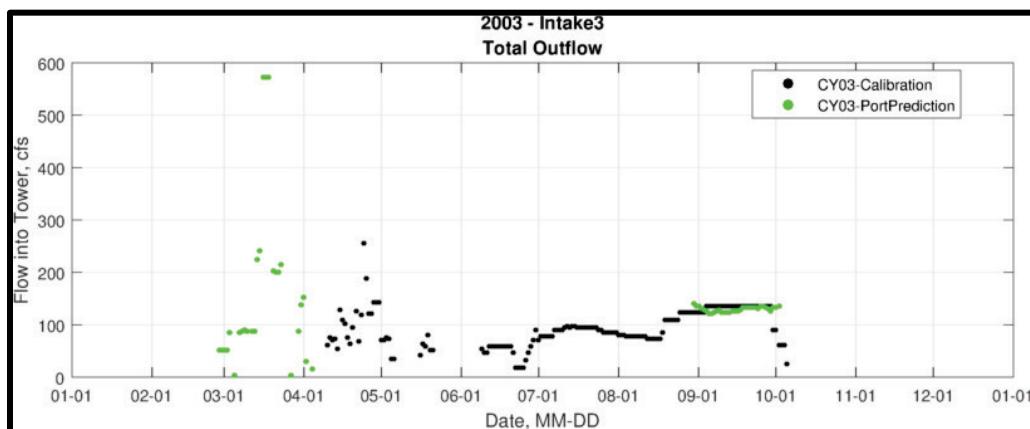


Figure 65. CY03 - Intake 4 – flow into tower.

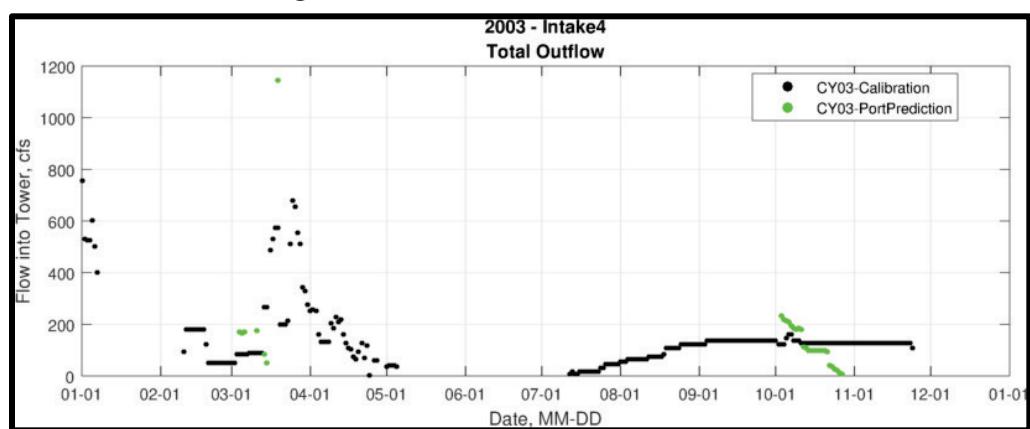


Figure 66. CY03 - Intake 5 - flow into tower.

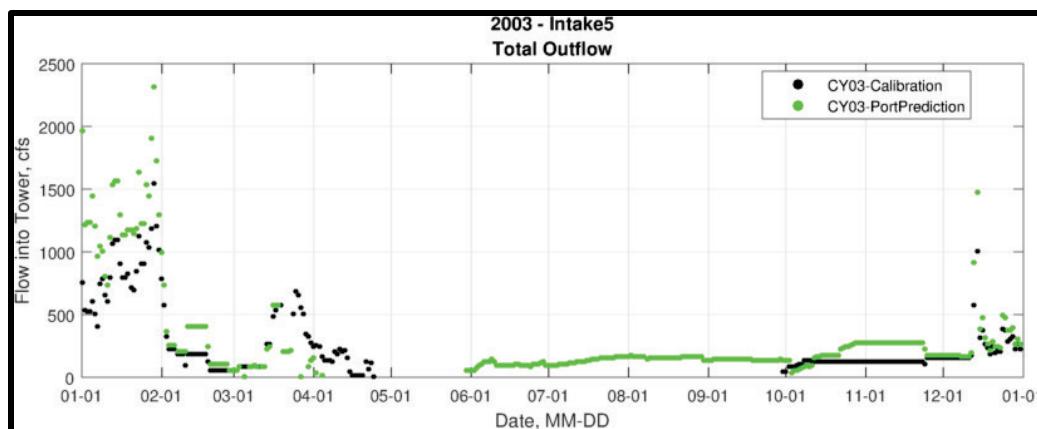


Figure 67. CY03 – RO / Intake 6 - flow into tower.

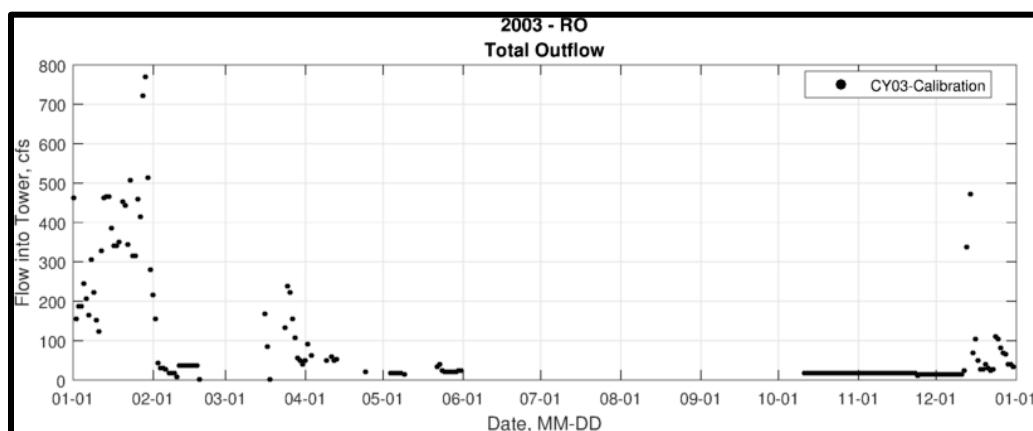


Figure 68. CY10 - APPLPM temperature comparison with target temperatures.

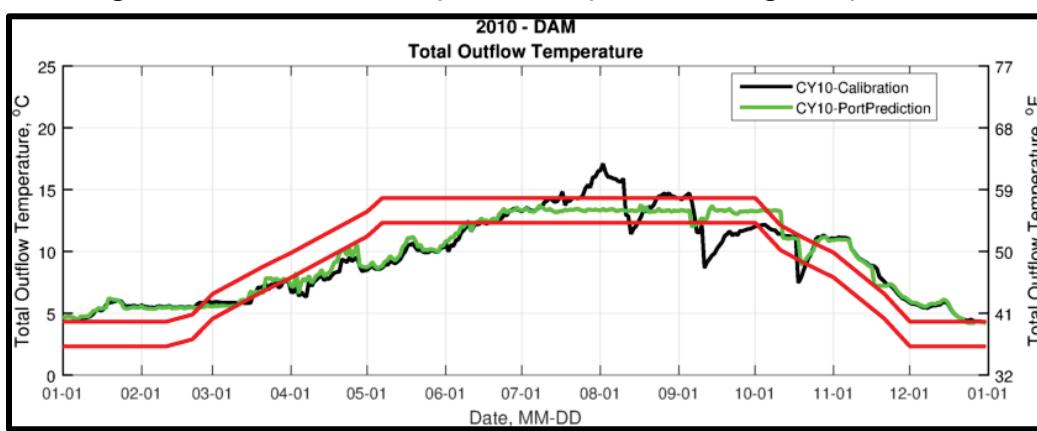


Figure 69. CY10 - Intake 1 - temperature into tower.

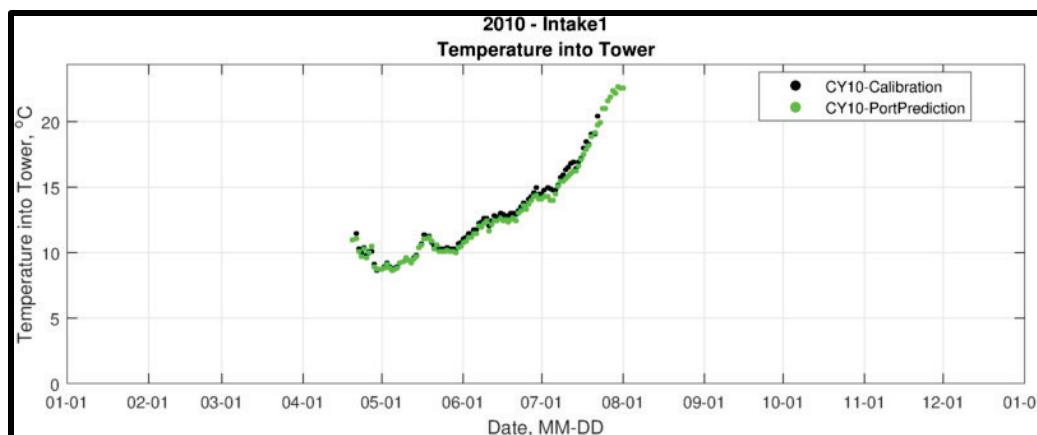


Figure 70. CY10 - Intake 2 - temperature into tower.

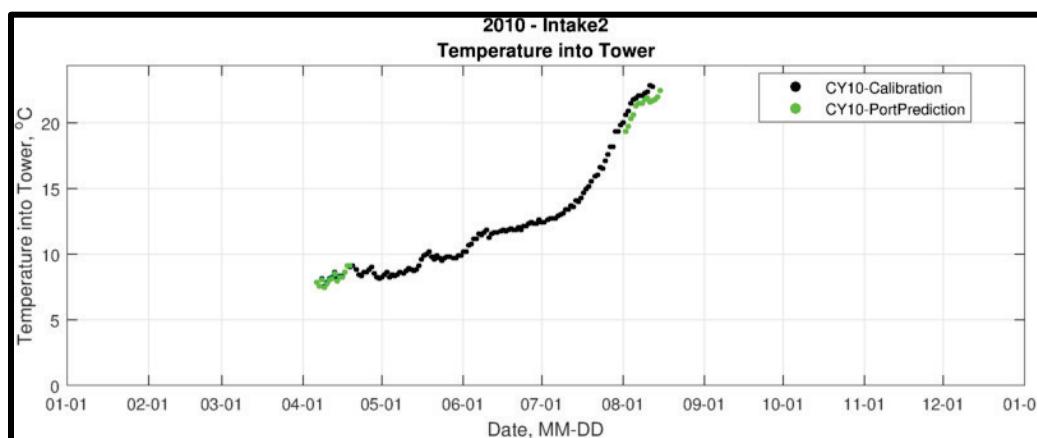


Figure 71. CY10 - Intake 3 - temperature into tower.

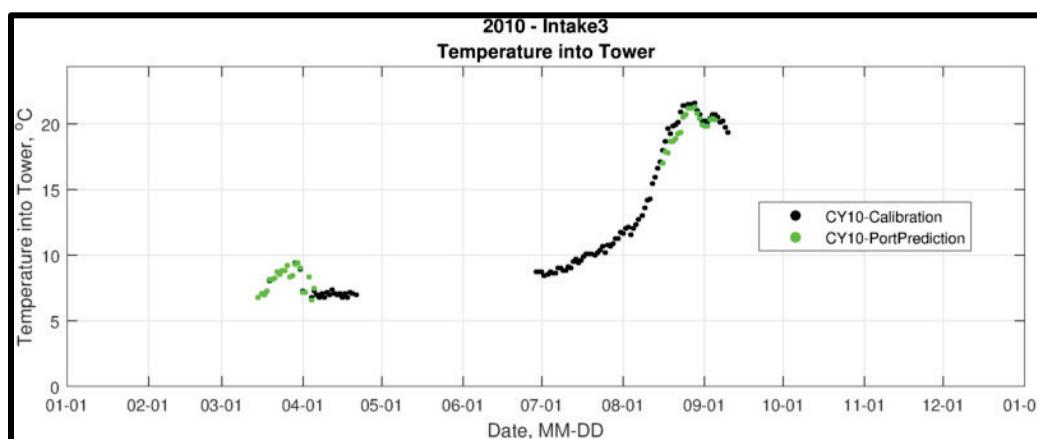


Figure 72. CY10 - Intake 4 - temperature into tower.

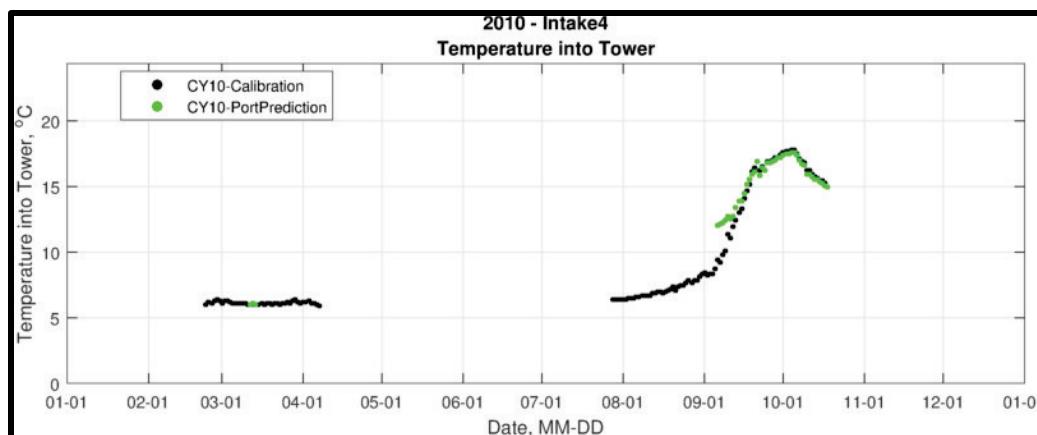


Figure 73. CY10 - Intake 5 - temperature into tower.

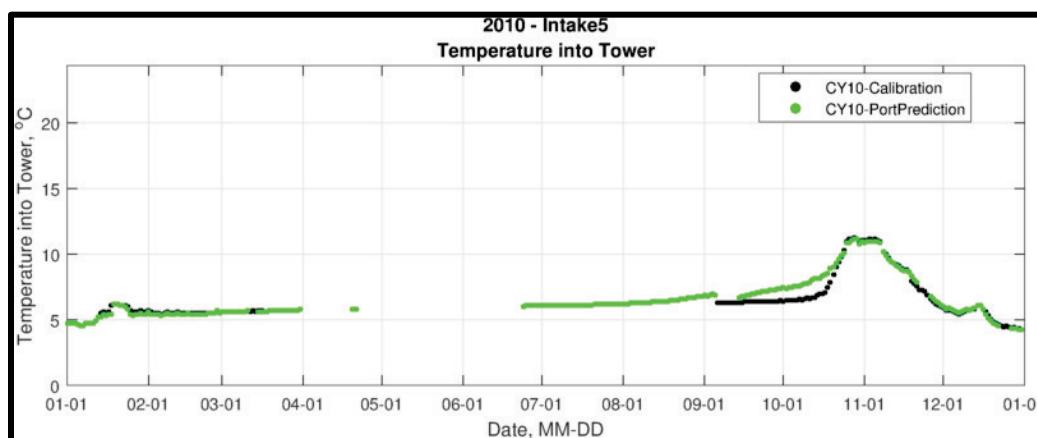


Figure 74. CY10 - RO / Intake 6 - temperature into tower.

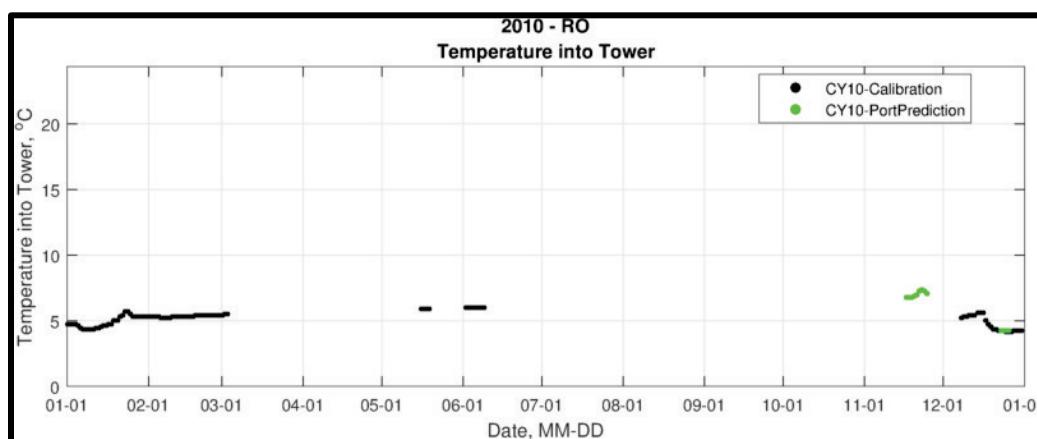


Figure 75. CY10 - Intake 1 - flow into tower.

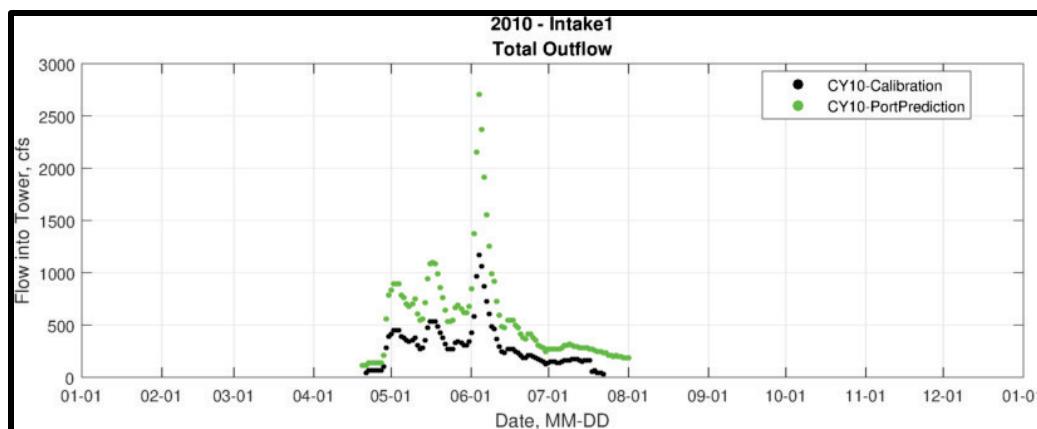


Figure 76. CY10 - Intake 2 - flow into tower.

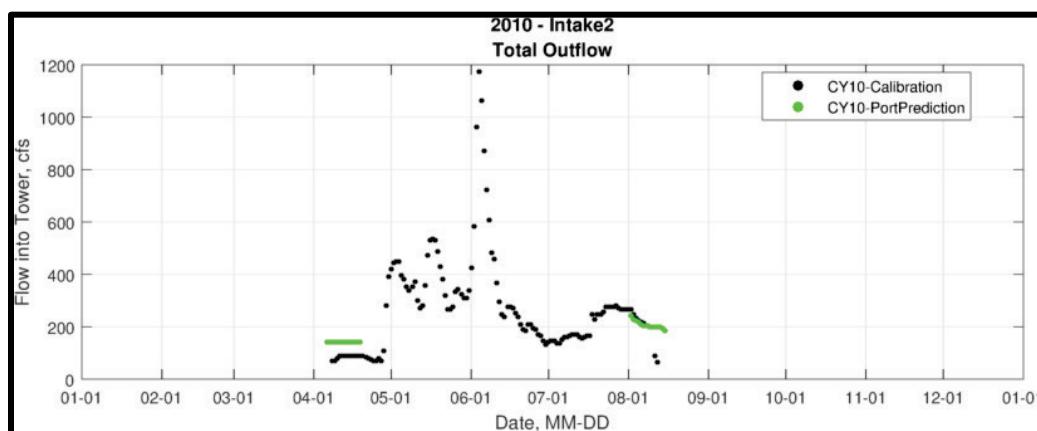


Figure 77. CY10 - Intake 3 - flow into tower.

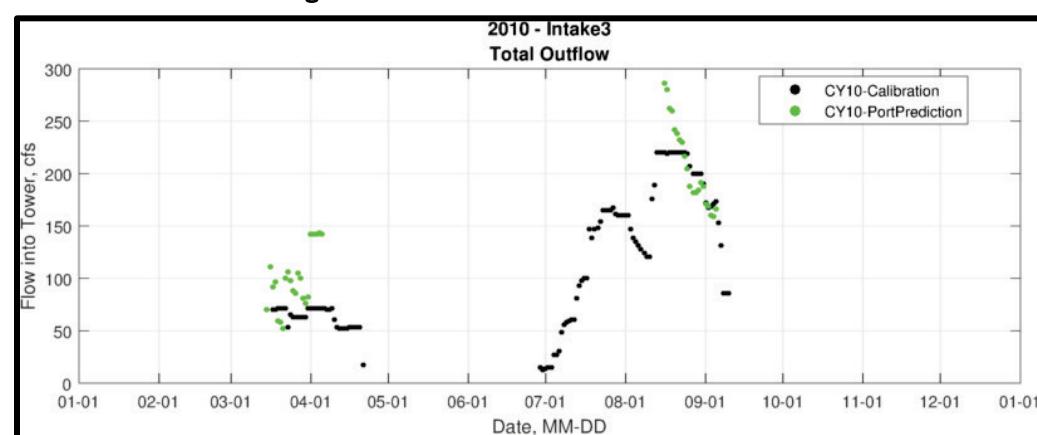


Figure 78. CY10 - Intake 4 - flow into tower.

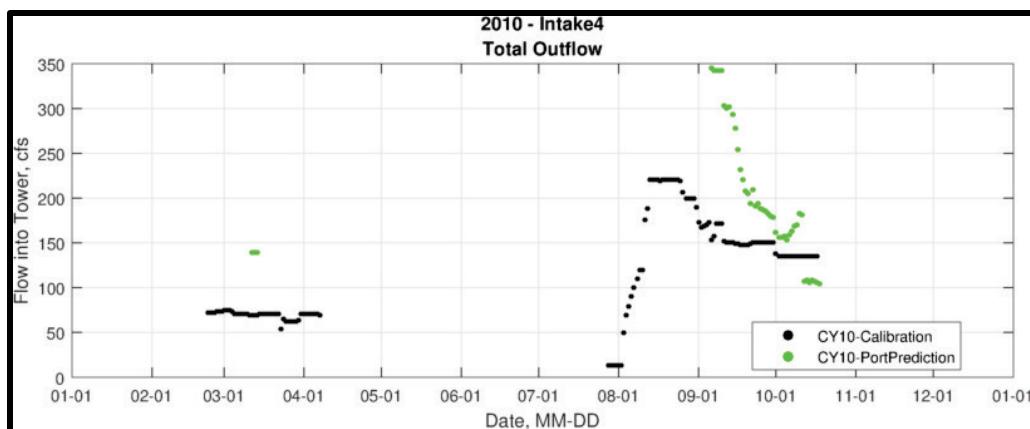


Figure 79. CY10 – Intake 5 - flow into tower.

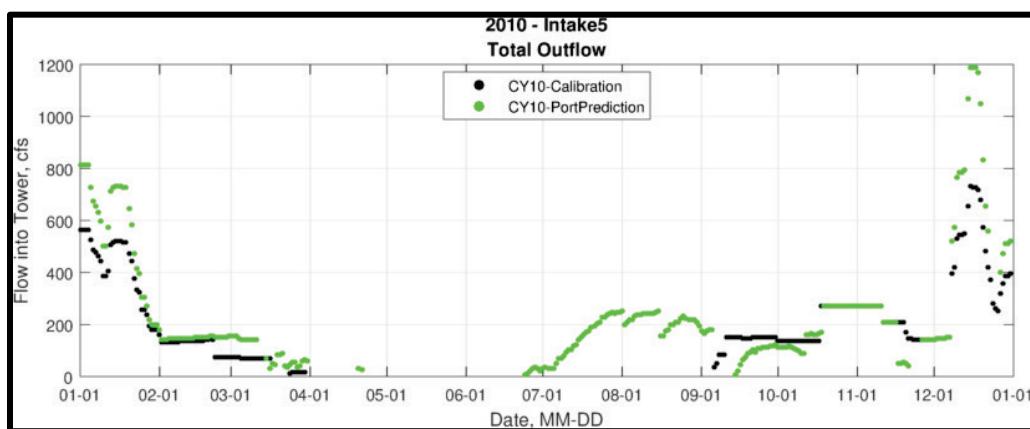


Figure 80. CY10 – RO / Intake 6 - flow into tower.

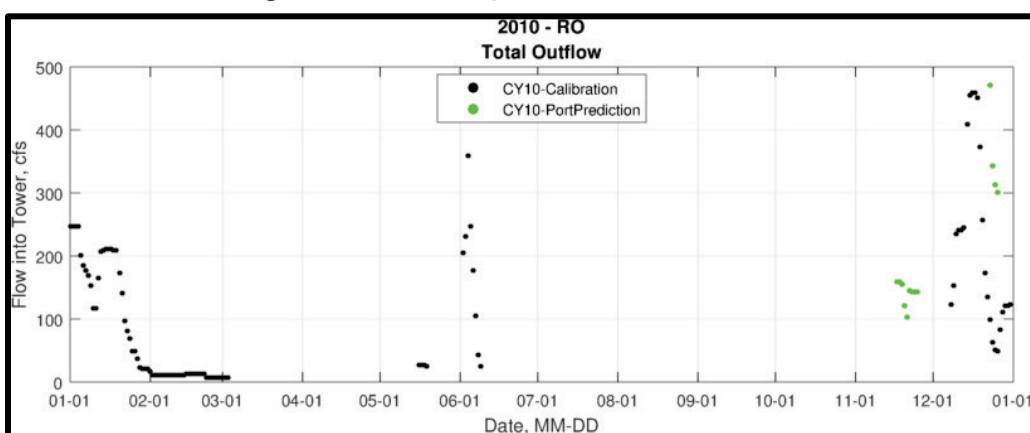
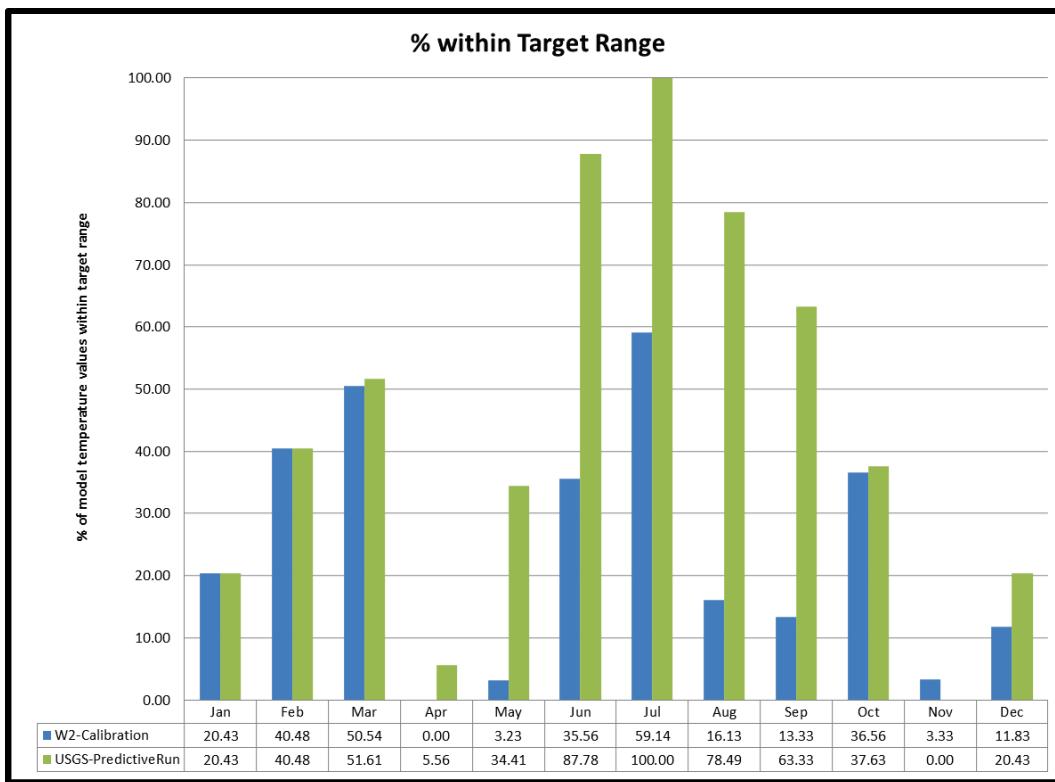


Figure 81. Average % of model temperature within the target range.



9 Summary and Conclusions

The USACE-ERDC-EL assisted CENWP in updating a W2 model of Applegate Lake based on inputs from an existing model of the reservoir. The model was calibrated and verified using data from calendar year (CY) 2001 (dry), 2003 (normal), and 2010 (wet). Across all calendar years, the model captured the quantitative and qualitative trends for temperature and flow. Quantitatively, the model predicted temperatures within 1.0 deg-C for most of the calibration sites (in-lake sites and at the dam), which is far better than many other temperature studies (Arhonditsis and Brett 2004). Qualitatively, trends were consistent with measured data. Model performance statistics were closely paired temporally and spatially with the measured data.

In addition to a fully updated calibrated model, the ERDC-EL also developed an application of the model using modified W2 code from the USGS that allows for a better functioning blending algorithm between multiple ports. The same version of the W2 model was also used for a similar application of Lost Creek Lake (Threadgill et al. 2015).

This model and the corresponding results from the study provide NWP with a fully capable model that helps users determine how operational changes will impact downstream water temperature. This is extremely important because the Rogue and Applegate Temperature Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL), Rogue Spring Chinook Conservation Plan, and possibly the Rogue Fall Chinook Conservation Plan require the Corps to review operations to determine whether improvements can be achieved to downstream temperature for the benefit of endangered fish.

Additional work to consider is a deeper investigation of the actual attainability of the target temperatures and the impacts of these temperatures on fish with respect to egg emergence data. Based on the current study, there will be times during the year when reaching the desired temperature target is simply not attainable given the dam operation criteria. This model, coupled with an in depth fish analysis, would provide NWP with invaluable information regarding dam operations and the impacts to fish.

References

- Arhonditsis, G. B., and M. T. Brett. 2004. Evaluation of the current state of mechanistic aquatic biogeochemical modeling. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 271: 13–26. doi:10.3354/meps271013
- Cole, T. M., and S. A. Wells. 2013. *CE-QUAL-W2: A two-dimensional, laterally averaged, hydrodynamic and water quality model, version 3.71*. Washington, D.C.
- Larson, D. W. 1998. *Applegate Lake: Limnological and water-quality studies 1981-1997*. Portland, OR.
- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. 2008. Rogue River Basin TMDL, (December).
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2007. *Rogue Spring Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan*. Salem, Oregon.
- _____. 2013. *Conservation Plan for Fall Chinook Salmon in the Rogue Species Management Unit* (Vol. Adopted Ja). Salem, Oregon.
- Rounds, S. A., and N. L. Buccola. 2015. Improved algorithms in the CE-QUAL-W2 water-quality model for blending dam releases to meet downstream water-temperature targets: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3133/ofr20151027>.
- Threadgill, T. L., D. H. Tillman, B. W. Bunch, D. L. Smith, L. A. Nicholas, and D. F. Turner. 2017. *Temperature modeling of Lost Creek Lake using temperature modeling of Lost Creek Lake using CE-QUAL-W2*. ERDC/EL TR-17-4. Vicksburg, MS: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 1990. *Water Control Manual for Applegate Lake*. Portland, OR.
- _____. 1991. *Water control manual for Lost Creek Lake*. Portland, OR.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, & Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. 2009. *Reservoir management strategies at Lost Creek Lake in relation to implementation of the Rogue River Spring Chinook Salmon Conservation Plan*. Portland, OR.

Appendix A: Bathymetry File

This section contains an image of the bathymetry file used for the APPLM. The only difference between calendar years was the initial water surface elevation used in creating the bathymetry file. W2 V3.7 now has the capability to use a csv file developed in Excel. The images below (Figure A1-Figure A3) are pages from the Excel file used to develop the csv file. Table A1 is the initial water surface (ELWS) used in the development of the bathymetry files for each of the model simulations.

Table A1. Initial ELWS used in bathymetry files for all simulations.

Calendar Year	ELWS (m)	ELWS (ft)
Calibration-2001	569.585	1868.72
Verification-2003	576.187	1890.38
Verification-2010	577.044	1893.19

Figure A1. Page 1 from bathymetry development Excel file.

Figure A2. Page 2 from bathymetry development Excel file.

Figure A3. Page 3 from bathymetry development Excel file.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
204.5	159.1	145.4	0	0	792.5	457.8	582.8	271.3	0	0	310.3	167.6	261.2	0.000
569.585	569.585	569.585	569.585	569.585	569.585	569.585	569.585	569.585	569.585	569.585	569.585	569.585	569.585	569.585
3.9415927	3.7685927	3.5345927	0	0	1.954	1.665	2.305	2.362	0	0	2.212	2.192	2.536	0
0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
549.700	386.100	493.900	0.000	0.000	146.200	346.600	422.500	459.500	0.000	0.000	316.300	169.000	181.900	0.000
547.100	385.500	488.100	0.000	0.000	130.700	340.600	413.700	446.800	0.000	0.000	248.200	165.300	178.300	0.000
545.600	379.500	474.500	0.000	0.000	121.900	333.100	404.200	438.200	0.000	0.000	210.000	162.100	177.000	0.000
544.700	373.800	461.100	0.000	0.000	114.000	325.800	395.200	430.000	0.000	0.000	178.700	158.900	174.100	0.000
544.000	368.400	447.900	0.000	0.000	106.500	318.800	386.700	422.400	0.000	0.000	153.300	155.700	171.200	0.000
543.600	362.800	434.700	0.000	0.000	100.000	311.600	378.100	414.500	0.000	0.000	132.300	152.500	168.100	0.000
543.300	357.500	421.500	0.000	0.000	93.500	304.600	369.800	407.000	0.000	0.000	115.000	149.300	165.100	0.000
542.900	356.500	408.200	0.000	0.000	87.000	297.400	361.300	399.300	0.000	0.000	101.000	146.000	161.800	0.000
542.300	354.400	397.200	0.000	0.000	80.500	290.100	352.800	391.700	0.000	0.000	89.100	142.800	158.500	0.000
541.600	352.300	389.400	0.000	0.000	74.000	284.400	346.200	386.300	0.000	0.000	65.600	139.000	155.900	0.000
540.700	350.400	386.800	0.000	0.000	67.500	281.200	344.400	386.200	0.000	0.000	30.700	120.400	155.100	0.000
539.600	348.400	380.500	0.000	0.000	61.000	274.400	339.300	382.600	0.000	0.000	94.800	152.500	0.000	0.000
538.100	346.200	372.800	0.000	0.000	54.500	266.000	333.200	377.700	0.000	0.000	69.200	149.200	0.000	0.000
536.500	344.200	363.900	0.000	0.000	48.000	256.500	326.000	371.500	0.000	0.000	46.400	145.300	0.000	0.000
534.600	337.300	354.100	0.000	0.000	41.500	245.900	318.100	364.300	0.000	0.000	31.000	140.800	0.000	0.000
532.500	335.300	346.100	0.000	0.000	35.000	237.000	310.100	354.800	0.000	0.000	21.500	136.600	0.000	0.000
530.300	333.500	335.900	0.000	0.000	28.500	227.200	301.800	346.800	0.000	0.000	15.700	129.700	0.000	0.000
528.000	333.300	324.000	0.000	0.000	22.000	216.300	292.100	337.400	0.000	0.000	15.400	122.000	0.000	0.000
525.700	327.200	311.500	0.000	0.000	22.000	205.100	282.000	327.700	0.000	0.000	15.200	113.800	0.000	0.000
523.400	321.200	298.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	194.000	271.900	318.500	0.000	0.000	12.500	105.500	0.000	0.000
521.200	319.800	285.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	182.800	261.700	309.400	0.000	0.000	10.800	97.000	0.000	0.000
519.000	313.400	279.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	176.800	258.900	309.400	0.000	0.000	9.500	90.900	0.000	0.000
516.900	304.400	250.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	155.800	233.700	288.100	0.000	0.000	8.200	77.300	0.000	0.000
514.800	303.100	247.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	134.800	227.800	285.700	0.000	0.000	7.600	72.600	0.000	0.000
512.700	301.800	238.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	99.900	217.100	280.000	0.000	0.000	7.300	67.100	0.000	0.000
502.500	300.200	218.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	71.900	206.200	278.300	0.000	0.000	6.200	61.800	0.000	0.000
500.500	297.800	202.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	54.100	194.400	272.100	0.000	0.000	6.100	56.500	0.000	0.000
498.500	291.900	195.100	0.000	0.000	0.000	40.000	182.200	265.200	0.000	0.000	5.400	51.400	0.000	0.000
496.600	289.600	187.100	0.000	0.000	0.000	27.700	169.700	257.700	0.000	0.000	5.000	46.600	0.000	0.000
494.600	288.200	179.100	0.000	0.000	0.000	17.800	157.300	249.700	0.000	0.000	5.000	42.000	0.000	0.000
492.600	283.000	170.900	0.000	0.000	0.000	17.000	144.700	241.300	0.000	0.000	5.000	37.900	0.000	0.000
490.600	277.400	162.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	132.000	232.500	0.000	0.000	5.000	34.000	0.000	0.000
488.500	271.700	154.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	119.700	223.700	0.000	0.000	5.000	30.500	0.000	0.000
486.500	269.300	146.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	107.500	214.800	0.000	0.000	5.000	27.300	0.000	0.000
484.400	267.800	139.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	95.800	205.700	0.000	0.000	5.000	24.300	0.000	0.000
482.500	266.700	131.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	85.200	196.600	0.000	0.000	5.000	21.600	0.000	0.000
480.600	265.700	127.100	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	63.800	185.600	0.000	0.000	5.000	18.600	0.000	0.000
478.900	264.800	126.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	41.600	176.400	0.000	0.000	5.000	15.600	0.000	0.000
477.200	263.900	123.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	29.800	166.200	0.000	0.000	5.000	14.900	0.000	0.000
475.500	258.600	119.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	23.300	153.500	0.000	0.000	5.000	14.800	0.000	0.000
473.700	257.700	115.900	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	18.300	139.200	0.000	0.000	5.000	14.500	0.000	0.000
471.800	256.800	113.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	16.100	124.900	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
469.700	255.800	113.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.800	120.500	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
467.600	254.600	112.100	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.000	118.100	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
467.000	244.500	76.900	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.300	62.100	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
405.800	243.300	76.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.100	60.900	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
403.300	242.100	76.400	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.600	55.300	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
395.200	237.300	74.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	42.200	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
392.800	236.200	72.100	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	30.600	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
345.800	235.100	70.700	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	15.900	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
216.900	234.300	70.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
215.100	233.900	68.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
210.800	233.100	68.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
209.000	231.900	66.900	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
152.700	198.700	41.100	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
151.400	197.000	40.700	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
148.400	193.000	39.900	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
144.700	187.800	35.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
132.500	168.200	31.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
122.100	149.200	27.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000
109.500	128.700	24.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000	5.000	0.000					

Appendix B: W2 Control File with Detailed Modifications for the APPLM and the APPLPM

This appendix serves to present the control file (w2_con.npt) used for the calibration of the model (see Figure B1-Figure B10) along with a table of changes for every model run simulated (see Tables B1-B3). All other model simulations will be compared to the Calibration w2_selective.npt file from CY01. Discussions of all modifications are made in the main report text.

Figure B1. Page 1 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.

```

WZ Model Version 3.7

TITLE C .....TITLE.....  

Version 3.7 Applegate Dam Model  

Model Run from January 1-Dec 31, 2001

CY01-Run08 - CY01-Run07 improved surface temp, but worsened the thermocline,  

therefore decreasing model performance  

- * Thermocline region was too cool.  

- ** Decrease light extinction coefficients to allow more light  

to penetrate.  

Tammy Threadgill - USACE-ERDC-EL

GRID      NWB     NBR     IMX     KMX     NPROC    CLOSEC  

          1        3       41       77       1         OFF  

IN/OUTFL   NTR     NST     NIW     NWD     NGT     NSP     NPI     NPU  

          0        6       0        0       0        0       0        0  

CONSTITU   NGC     NSS     NAL     NEP     NBOD    NMC     NZP  

          0        0       0        0       0        0       0        0  

MISCELL   NDAY    SELECTC HABTATC ENVIRPC AERATEC INITUWL  

1000      OFF      OFF      OFF      OFF      OFF  

TIME CON   TMSTRT  TMEND   YEAR  

          1        365      2001  

DLT CON    NDT     DLTMIN DLTINTR  

          1        0.10000 OFF  

DLT DATE   DLTD    DLTD    DLTD    DLTD    DLTD    DLTD    DLTD    DLTD  

          1.00000  

DLT MAX    DLTMX   DLTMX   DLTMX   DLTMX   DLTMX   DLTMX   DLTMX   DLTMX  

          3600.00  

DLT FRN    DLTF    DLTF    DLTF    DLTF    DLTF    DLTF    DLTF    DLTF  

          0.90  

DLT LIMI   VISC    CELC  

WB 1      ON      ON  

BRANCH G  US      DS      UHS      DHS      UQB      DQB      NLMIN    SLOPE    SLOPEC  

BR1       2       29      0        0        0        0        1        0.00000 0.00000  

BR2       32      35      0        19       0        0        1        0.00000 0.00000  

BR3       38      40      0        27       0        0        1        0.00000 0.00000  

LOCATION   LAT     LONG    EBOT    BS      BE      JBDN  

WB 1      42.0565 123.115 539.667 1        3        1  

INIT CND   T2I     ICEI    WTYPEC  GRIDC  

WB 1      4.90    0.00000 FRESH  RECT  

CALCULAT  VBC     EBC     MBC     PQC     EVC     PRC  

WB 1      OFF     OFF     OFF     ON      ON      OFF  

DEAD SEA   WINDC   QINC    QOUTC   HEATC  

WB 1      ON      ON      ON      ON  

INTERPOL  QINIC   DTRIC   HDIC  

BR1       ON      ON      ON  

BR2       ON      ON      ON  

BR3       ON      ON      ON  

HEAT EXCH SLHTC   SROC    RHEVAP  METIC    FETCHC   AFW     BFW     CFW     WINDH  

WB 1      TERM    OFF     OFF     ON      OFF     9.20000 0.46000 2.00000 10.0000  

ICE COVE   ICEC    SLICEC  ALBEDO  HWICE    BICE     GICE    ICEMIN  ICET2  

WB 1      OFF     DETAIL  0.25000 10.0000 0.60000 0.07000 0.05000 3.00000  

TRANSPOR  SLTRC   THETA  

WB 1      ULTIMATE 0.55  

HYD COEF   AX      DX      CBHE    TSED    FI      TSEDF   FRICC   ZO  

WB 1      1.00000 1.00000 0.30000 11.984 0.01000 1.00000 MANN 0.00100  

EDDY VISC  AZC     AZSLC   AZMAX   FBC     E      ARODI  STRCKLR BOUNDFR TKECAL  

WB 1      W2      IMP     1.000  

IN STRUC   NSTR  

BR1       6  

BR2       0  

BR3       0  

STR INT    STRIC   STRIC   STRIC   STRIC   STRIC   STRIC   STRIC   STRIC  

BR 1      ON      ON      ON      ON      ON      ON      ON  

BR 2  

BR 3  

STR TOP    KTSTR   KTSTR   KTSTR   KTSTR   KTSTR   KTSTR   KTSTR   KTSTR

```

Figure B2. Page 2 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.

Figure B3. Page 3 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.

Figure B4. Page 4 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.

Figure B5. Page 5 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.

TOP	OFF	OFF							
TP	OFF	OFF							
APR	OFF	OFF							
CHLA	OFF	OFF							
ATOT	OFF	OFF							
%DO	OFF	OFF							
TSS	OFF	OFF							
TISS	OFF	OFF							
CBOD	OFF	OFF							
pH	OFF	OFF							
CO2	OFF	OFF							
HCO3	OFF	OFF							
CO3	OFF	OFF							
CST FLUX	CFWBC	CFWBC	CFWBC	CFWBC	CFWBC	CFWBC	CFWBC	CFWBC	CFWBC
TISSIN	OFF	OFF							
TISSOUT	OFF	OFF							
P04AR	OFF	OFF							
P04AG	OFF	OFF							
P04AP	OFF	OFF							
P04ER	OFF	OFF							
P04EG	OFF	OFF							
P04EP	OFF	OFF							
P04POM	OFF	OFF							
P04DOM	OFF	OFF							
P04OM	OFF	OFF							
P04SED	OFF	OFF							
P04SOD	OFF	OFF							
P04SET	OFF	OFF							
NH4NITR	OFF	OFF							
NH4AR	OFF	OFF							
NH4AG	OFF	OFF							
NH4AP	OFF	OFF							
NH4ER	OFF	OFF							
NH4EG	OFF	OFF							
NH4EP	OFF	OFF							
NH4POM	OFF	OFF							
NH4DOM	OFF	OFF							
NH4OM	OFF	OFF							
NH4SED	OFF	OFF							
NH4SOD	OFF	OFF							
N03DEN	OFF	OFF							
N03AG	OFF	OFF							
N03EG	OFF	OFF							
N03SED	OFF	OFF							
DSIAG	OFF	OFF							
DSIEG	OFF	OFF							
DSIPIS	OFF	OFF							
DSISED	OFF	OFF							
DSISOD	OFF	OFF							
DSISET	OFF	OFF							
PSIAM	OFF	OFF							
PSINET	OFF	OFF							
PSIDK	OFF	OFF							
FESET	OFF	OFF							
FESED	OFF	OFF							
LDOMDK	OFF	OFF							
LRDOM	OFF	OFF							
RDOMDK	OFF	OFF							
LDOMAP	OFF	OFF							
LDOMEP	OFF	OFF							
LPOMDK	OFF	OFF							
LRPOM	OFF	OFF							
RPOMDK	OFF	OFF							
LPOMAP	OFF	OFF							
LPOMEP	OFF	OFF							
LPOMSET	OFF	OFF							
RPOMSET	OFF	OFF							
CBODDK	OFF	OFF							
DOAP	OFF	OFF							
DOAR	OFF	OFF							
DOEP	OFF	OFF							
DOER	OFF	OFF							
DOPOM	OFF	OFF							
DODOM	OFF	OFF							
DOOM	OFF	OFF							
DONITR	OFF	OFF							
DOCBOD	OFF	OFF							
DOREAR	OFF	OFF							
DOSED	OFF	OFF							
DOSOD	OFF	OFF							
TICAG	OFF	OFF							
TICEG	OFF	OFF							
SEDDK	OFF	OFF							
SEDAS	OFF	OFF							
SEDLPOM	OFF	OFF							
SEDSET	OFF	OFF							
SODDK	OFF	OFF							
CST ICON	C2IWB	C2IWB	C2IWB	C2IWB	C2IWB	C2IWB	C2IWB	C2IWB	C2IWB
TDS	0.00000	0.00000							
PO4	0.00200	0.00020							

Figure B6. Page 6 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.

Figure B7. Page 7 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.

CDT CON	CDTBRC	CDTBRC	CDTBRC	CDTBRC	CDTBRC	CDTBRC	CDTBRC	CDTBRC	CDTBRC
TDS	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
PO4	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
NH4	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
NO3	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
DSI	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
PSI	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
FE	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
LDOM	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
RDOM	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
LPOM	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
RPOM	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
DO	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
TIC	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
ALK	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
LDOM-P	OFF	OFF							
RDOM-P	OFF	OFF							
LPOM-P	OFF	OFF							
RPOM-P	OFF	OFF							
LDOM-N	OFF	OFF							
RDOM-N	OFF	OFF							
LPOM-N	OFF	OFF							
RPOM-N	OFF	OFF							
CPR CON	CPRBRC	CPRBRC	CPRBRC	CPRBRC	CPRBRC	CPRBRC	CPRBRC	CPRBRC	CPRBRC
TDS	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
PO4	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
NH4	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
NO3	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
DSI	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
PSI	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
FE	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
LDOM	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
RDOM	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
LPOM	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
RPOM	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
DO	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
TIC	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
ALK	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
LDOM-P	OFF	OFF							
RDOM-P	OFF	OFF							
LPOM-P	OFF	OFF							
RPOM-P	OFF	OFF							
LDOM-N	OFF	OFF							
RDOM-N	OFF	OFF							
LPOM-N	OFF	OFF							
RPOM-N	OFF	OFF							
EX COEF	EXH2O	EXSS	EXOM	BETA	EXC	EXIC			
WB 1	0.450	0.1000	0.10000	0.45	OFF	OFF			
ALG EX	EXA	EXA	EXA	EXA	EXA	EXA	EXA		
ZOO EX	EXZ	EXZ	EXZ	EXZ	EXZ	EXZ	EXZ		
MACRO EX	EXM	EXM	EXM	EXM	EXM	EXM	EXM		
GENERIC	CGQ10	CGODK	CG1DK	CGS					
S SOLIDS	SSS	SEDRC	TAUCR						
ALGAL RATE	AG	AR	AE	AM	AS	AHS P	AHSN	AHSSI	ASAT
ALGAL TEMP	AT1	AT2	AT3	AT4	AK1	AK2	AK3	AK4	
ALG STOI	ALGP	ALGN	ALGC	ALGSI	ACHLA	ALPOM	ANEQN	ANPR	
EPIPHYTE EPII	EPIC OFF	EPIC	EPIC	EPIC	EPIC	EPIC	EPIC	EPIC	EPIC
EPI PRIN EPII	EPRC OFF	EPRC	EPRC	EPRC	EPRC	EPRC	EPRC	EPRC	EPRC
EPI INIT	EPICI	EPICI	EPICI	EPICI	EPICI	EPICI	EPICI	EPICI	EPICI
EPI RATE	EG	ER	EE	EM	EB	EHSP	EHSN	EHSSI	
EPI HALF	ESAT	EHS	ENEQN	ENPR					
EPI TEMP	ET1	ET2	ET3	ET4	EK1	EK2	EK3	EK4	

Figure B8. Page 8 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.

EPI	STOI	EP	EN	EC	ESI	ECHLA	EPOM
ZOOP	RATE	ZG	ZR	ZM	ZEFF	PREFP	ZOOMIN
ZOOP	ALGP	PREFA	PREFA	PREFA	PREFA	PREFA	PREFA
ZOOP	ZOOP	PREFZ	PREFZ	PREFZ	PREFZ	PREFZ	PREFZ
ZOOP	TEMP	ZT1	ZT2	ZT3	ZT4	ZK1	ZK2
ZOOP	STOI	ZP	ZN	ZC		ZK3	ZK4
MACROPHYT	MACWBC	MACWBC	MACWBC	MACWBC	MACWBC	MACWBC	MACWBC
Mac1	OFF						
MAC	PRINT	MPRWBC	MPRWBC	MPRWBC	MPRWBC	MPRWBC	MPRWBC
Mac1	OFF						
MAC	INI	MACWBCI	MACWBCI	MACWBCI	MACWBCI	MACWBCI	MACWBCI
MAC	RATE	MG	MR	MM	MSAT	MHSP	MHSN
MAC	SED	PSED	NSED				
MAC	DIST	MBMP	MMAX				
MAC	DRAG	CDDRAG	DWV	DWSA	ANORM		
MAC	TEMP	MT1	MT2	MT3	MT4	MK1	MK2
MAC	STOICH	MP	MN	MC		MK3	MK4
DOM		LDOMDK	RDOMDK	LRDDK			
POM		LPOMDK	RPOMDK	LRPDK	POMS		
OM	STOIC	ORGP	ORGN	ORGС	ORGSI		
OM	RATE	OMT1	OMT2	OMK1	OMK2		
CBOD		KBOD	TBOD	RBOD			
CBOD	STOIC	BODP	BODN	BODC			
PHOSPHOR		PO4R	PARTP				
AMMONIUM		NH4R	NH4DK				
NH4	RATE	NH4T1	NH4T2	NH4K1	NH4K2		
NITRATE		NO3DK	NO3S				
NO3	RATE	NO3T1	NO3T2	NO3K1	NO3K2		
SILICA		DSIR	PSIS	PSIDK	PARTSI		
IRON		FER	FES				
SED	CO2	CO2R					
STOICH	1	O2NH4	O2OM				

Figure B9. Page 9 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.

```

STOICH 2      O2AR      O2AG
STOICH 3      O2ER      O2EG
STOICH 4      O2ZR
STOICH 5      O2MR      O2MG
O2 LIMIT      O2LIM

SEDIMENT      SEDC      SEDPRC     SEDCI      SEDK      SEDS      FSOD      FSED      SEDB      DYNSEDK
WB 1          OFF       OFF 0.00000 0.10000   0.1 1.00000 1.00000   0.0       OFF
SOD RATE      SODT1     SODT2      SODK1      SODK2
WB 1          4.00000 30.00000 0.10000 0.99000

S DEMAND      SOD       SOD        SOD        SOD       SOD       SOD       SOD       SOD
0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000
0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000
0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000
0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000
0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000 0.10000

REAERATION    TYPE      EQN#      COEF1     COEF2     COEF3     COEF4
WB 1          LAKE      6 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000

RSI FILE..... RSI.FN..... rsi.npt
QWD FILE..... QWD.FN..... qwd.npt
QGT FILE..... QGT.FN..... qgt.npt - not used
WSC FILE..... WSC.FN..... APP-WSC.NPT
SHD FILE..... SHD.FN..... APP-SHD-2.NPT
BTH FILE..... BTH.FN..... WB 1 APP-BTH-FINAL-2001.NPT
MET FILE..... MET.FN..... WB 1 APP-MET-2001.NPT
EXT FILE..... EXT.FN..... WB 1 ext_wb1.npt - not used
VPR FILE..... VPR.FN..... WB 1 vpr_wb1.npt - not used
LPR FILE..... LPR.FN..... WB 1 lpr_wb1.npt - not used
QIN FILE..... QIN.FN..... BR1 APP-QIN-2001.NPT
BR2 APP-BR2-QIN.NPT
BR3 APP-BR3-QIN.NPT
TIN FILE..... TIN.FN..... BR1 APP-TIN-2001-CORR.NPT
BR2 APP-BR2-TIN.NPT
BR3 APP-BR3-TIN.NPT
CIN FILE..... CIN.FN..... BR1 Cin br1.npt - not used
BR2 Cin br2.npt - not used
BR3 Cin_br3.npt - not used
QOT FILE..... QOT.FN..... BR1 APP-QOUT-2001.NPT
BR2 qout-br2.npt - not used
BR3 qout-br3.npt - not used
QTR FILE..... QTR.FN..... TR1 qtr_tr1.npt - not used
TTR FILE..... TTR.FN..... TR1 ttr_tr1.npt - not used
CTR FILE..... CTR.FN..... TR1 ctr_tr1.npt - not used
QDT FILE..... QDT.FN..... BR1 APP-QDT-2001-ADJUST.NPT

```

Figure B10. Page 10 from CY01 w2_con.npt file.

```

BR2      qdt br2.npt - not used
BR3      qdt_br3.npt - not used

TDT FILE.....TDTFN.....
BR1      APP-TDT-2001.NPT
BR2      tdt br2.npt - not used
BR3      tdt_br3.npt - not used

CDT FILE.....CDTFN.....
BR1      cdt br1.npt - not used
BR2      cdt br2.npt - not used
BR3      cdt_br3.npt - not used

PRE FILE.....PREFN.....
BR1      pre br1.npt - not used
BR2      pre br2.npt - not used
BR3      pre_br3.npt - not used

TPR FILE.....TPRFN.....
BR1      tpr br1.npt - not used
BR2      tpr br2.npt - not used
BR3      tpr_br3.npt - not used

CPR FILE.....CPRFN.....
BR1      cpr br1.npt - not used
BR2      cpr br2.npt - not used
BR3      cpr_br3.npt - not used

EUH FILE.....EUHFN.....
BR1      euh br1.npt - not used
BR2      euh br2.npt - not used
BR3      euh_br3.npt - not used

TUH FILE.....TUHFN.....
BR1      tuh br1.npt - not used
BR2      tuh br2.npt - not used
BR3      tuh_br3.npt - not used

CUH FILE.....CUHFN.....
BR1      cuh br1.npt - not used
BR2      cuh br2.npt - not used
BR3      cuh_br3.npt - not used

EDH FILE.....EDHFN.....
BR1      edh br1.npt - not used
BR2      edh br2.npt - not used
BR3      edh_br3.npt - not used

TDH FILE.....TDHFN.....
BR1      tdh br1.npt - not used
BR2      tdh br2.npt - not used
BR3      tdh_br3.npt - not used

CDH FILE.....CDHFN.....
BR1      cdh br1.npt - not used
BR2      cdh br2.npt - not used
BR3      cdh_br3.npt - not used

SNP FILE.....SNPFN.....
WB 1     APP-CY01-Run08-snp.opt

PRF FILE.....PRFFN.....
WB 1     APP-CY01-Run08-prf.opt

VPL FILE.....VPLFN.....
WB 1     APP-CY01-Run08.w21

CPL FILE.....CPLFN.....
WB 1     APP-CY01-Run08-cpl.opt

SPR FILE.....SPRFN.....
WB 1     APP-CY01-Run08-spr.opt

FLX FILE.....FLXFN.....
WB 1     APP-CY01-Run08-kfl.opt

TSR FILE.....TSRFN.....
APP-CY01-Run08-tsr.opt

WDO FILE.....WDOFN.....
APP-CY01-Run08-wdo.opt

```

Table B1. Changes to Calibration w2_con.npt File for Other Runs.

RUN	YEAR	TEMPI	TSED
Calibration-2001	2001	4.90	11.984
Verification-2003	2003	6.20	12.513
Verification-2010	2010	4.70	11.743

Table B2. Inventory of files needed to run the LCLM.

Run Name	CY01_Run08		CY03-Run02		CY10-Run02	
File Type	Calibration – 2001	Date Stamp	Verification – 2003	Date Stamp	Verification – 2010	Date Stamp
W2_CON.NPT	--	10/26/15 2:10 PM	--	01/09/15 10:57 AM	--	10/26/15 3:57 pm
GRAPH.NPT	--	10/22/12 5:01 PM	--	10/22/12 5:01 PM	--	10/22/12 5:01 PM
WSC File	APP-WSC.NPT	12/23/14 2:30 PM	APP-WSC.NPT	12/23/14 2:30 PM	APP-WSC.NPT	12/23/14 2:30 PM
SHD File	APP-SHD-2.NPT	01/05/15 10:49 AM	APP-SHD-2.NPT	01/05/15 10:49 AM	APP-SHD-2.NPT	01/05/15 10:49 AM
BTH File	APP-BATH-FINAL-2001.NPT	12/04/15 2:21 PM	APP-BATH-FINAL-2003.NPT	01/14/15 12:41 PM	APP-BATH-FINAL-2010.NPT	01/08/15 1:06 PM
MET File	APP-MET-2001.NPT	01/27/14 10:53 AM	APP-MET-2003.NPT	02/03/14 2:06 PM	APP-MET-2010.NPT	01/14/15 2:54 PM
QIN File	APP-QIN-2001.NPT	12/04/14 1:44 PM	APP-QIN-fromGates-2003.NPT	03/04/14 2:29 PM	APP-QIN-fromGates-2010.NPT	01/14/15 2:49 PM
	APP-BR2-QIN.NPT	12/17/12 4:18 PM	APP-BR2-QIN.NPT	12/17/12 4:18 PM	APP-BR2-QIN.NPT	12/17/12 4:18 PM
	APP-BR3-QIN.NPT	12/17/12 4:18 PM	APP-BR3-QIN.NPT	12/17/12 4:18 PM	APP-BR3-QIN.NPT	12/17/12 4:18 PM
TIN File	APP-TIN-2001-CORR.NPT	07/03/14 10:53 AM	APP-TIN-2003-CORR.NPT	07/03/14 10:52 AM	APP-TIN-2010-CORR.NPT	07/03/14 10:54 AM
	APP-BR2-TIN.NPT	02/24/14 3:35 PM	APP-BR2-TIN.NPT	02/24/14 3:35 PM	APP-BR2-TIN.NPT	02/24/14 3:35 PM
	APP-BR3-TIN.NPT	02/24/14 3:35 PM	APP-BR3-TIN.NPT	02/24/14 3:35 PM	APP-BR3-TIN.NPT	02/24/14 3:35 PM
QOT File	APP-QOUT-2001.NPT	02/25/14 1:33 PM	APP-QOUT-2003.NPT	02/25/14 1:33 PM	APP-QOUT-2010.NPT	05/25/14 1:33 PM
QDT File	APP-QDT-2001-ADJUST.NPT	12/23/14 2:11 PM	APP-QDT-2003-ADJUST.NPT	01/14/15 2:10 PM	APP-QDT-2010-ADJUST.NPT	01/20/15 10:29 PM
TDT File	APP-TDT-2001.NPT	07/03/14 10:53 AM	APP-TDT-2003.NPT	07/03/14 10:52 AM	APP-TDT-2010.NPT	07/03/14 10:54 AM

Table B3. Inventory of files needed to run the APPLPM (Predictive Model).

Run Name	CY01-USGS-PortRun10		CY03-USGS-PortRun13		CY10-USGS-PortRun07	
File Type	Calibration – 2001	Date Stamp	Verification – 2003	Date Stamp	Verification – 2010	Date Stamp
W2_CON.NPT	--	10/26/15 2:10 PM	--	01/09/15 10:57 AM	--	10/26/15 3:57 pm
QOT File	APP-QOUT-2001-PortRun01.NPT	05/05/15 9:41 AM	APP-QOUT-2003-PortRun01.NPT		APP-QOUT-2010-PortRun01.NPT	
W2_SELECTIVE.NPT	--	08/03/15 2:10 PM	--	08/03/15 2:10 PM	--	08/03/15 2:10 PM
DYN_SPLIT_SELECTIVE1.NPT	--	05/05/15 1:37 PM	--	05/05/15 1:37 PM	--	05/05/15 1:37 PM
DYN_SPLIT_SELECTIVE2.NPT	--	05/05/15 1:37 PM	--	05/05/15 1:37 PM	--	05/05/15 1:37 PM
DYN_SPLIT_SELECTIVE3.NPT	--	05/05/15 1:37 PM	--	05/05/15 1:38 PM	--	05/05/15 1:37 PM

**Note: The same w2_selective.npt AND dynsplit* files are used for all 3 cases. Unless noted above, the files used in Table B2 apply to the Predictive Model.

Appendix C: APPLM and APPLPM Files

This appendix serves to provide a description of each file needed to run the model. The files are grouped by year. The ERDC typically has the following file organization system (see Table C1).

Table C1. Typical file organization.

CY01		Main folder for year identification for the particular model. Most models will be designed to run with multiple years.
	Results	Upon running the model, the results are moved out of the executables folder and into their own folder; typically, these folders are named something like CYXX_RunXX. NOTE: Always copy the control file used for the run into the results folder so that you can duplicate the run in the future if necessary.
	Executables	This is where all of the necessary files needed to run the model are located: W2 executables, Inflows, Outflows, Temperature/Concentration files, Met files, Bathymetry, etc.

Table C2. Files needed to run APPL Model for each year.

File Description	CY01	CY03	CY10
Graph File	graph.npt	graph.npt	graph.npt
Control File	w2_con.npt	w2_con.npt	w2_con.npt
Bathymetry File	APP-BATH-FINAL-2001.NPT	APP-BATH-FINAL-2003.NPT	APP-BATH-FINAL-2010.NPT
Meteorology File	APP-MET-2001.NPT	APP-MET-2003.NPT	APP-MET-2010.NPT
Wind Sheltering Coefficient File	APP-WSC.NPT	APP-WSC.NPT	APP-WSC.NPT
Shade File	APP-SHD-2.NPT	APP-SHD-2.NPT	APP-SHD-2.NPT
Upstream Inflow File	APP-QIN-2001.NPT	APP-QIN-fromGates-2003.NPT	APP-QIN-fromGates-2010.NPT
Upstream Temperature File	APP-TIN-2001-CORR.NPT	APP-TIN-2003-CORR.NPT	APP-TIN-2010-CORR.NPT
Branch 2 Inflow File (zero)	APP-BR2-QIN.NPT	APP-BR2-QIN.NPT	APP-BR2-QIN.NPT
Branch 2 Temperature File (placeholder)	APP-BR2-TIN.NPT	APP-BR2-TIN.NPT	APP-BR2-TIN.NPT
Dam Outflow File	APP-QOUT-2001.NPT	APP-QOUT-2003.NPT	APP-QOUT-2010.NPT
Distributed Tributary Inflow File	APP-QDT-2001-ADJUST.NPT	APP-QDT-2003-ADJUST.NPT	APP-QDT-2010-ADJUST.NPT
Distributed Tributary Temperature File (duplicated upstream temps)	APP-TDT-2001.NPT	APP-TDT-2003.NPT	APP-TDT-2010.NPT

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

*Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188*

The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.
PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

1. REPORT DATE May 2017				2. REPORT TYPE Final				3. DATES COVERED (From - To)			
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Temperature Modeling of Lost Creek Lake Using CE-QUAL-W2: A Report on the Development, Calibration, Verification, and Application of the Model				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER							
				5b. GRANT NUMBER							
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER							
6. AUTHOR(S) Tammy L. Threadgill, Daniel F. Turner, Laurie A. Nicholas, Barry W. Bunch, Dorothy H. Tillman, and David L. Smith				5d. PROJECT NUMBER 113347							
				5e. TASK NUMBER							
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER							
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center Environmental Laboratory 3909 Halls Ferry Road Vicksburg, MS 39180				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER ERDC/EL TR-17-6							
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Portland District (CENWP) 333 SW First Avenue Portland, Oregon 97208				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)							
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) NOT APPLICABLE TO EVERY REPORT.							
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.											
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES											
14. ABSTRACT The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineer Research and Development Center (USACE-ERDC) Environmental Lab (EL) assisted USACE, Portland District (CENWP) in updating a CE-QUAL-W2 (W2) model of Applegate Lake based on a previous version of W2. The model was calibrated using data from calendar year (CY) 2001 and validated with data from calendar years 2003 and 2010. One set of W2 parameters was successfully applied to all calendar year types (2001 is a dry year; 2003 is a normal year; and 2010 is a wet year). This model and the corresponding results from the study provided NWP with more refined estimates of water temperatures so that more defendable water temperature targets can be discussed with the State of Oregon. This is extremely important because the Rogue and Applegate Temperature Total Maximum Daily Loads and Rogue Spring Chinook Conservation Plan require the Corps to review the Rogue Basin Project operations to determine whether improvements can be achieved to downstream temperature for the benefit of endangered fish. This is the second of three USACE projects on the Rogue River; this work is identical to the Lost Creek Lake Model work for CENWP.											
15. SUBJECT TERMS CE-QUAL-W2, eutrophication processes, Applegate Lake, longitudinal-vertical hydrodynamics model, water quality model, W2											
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR		18. NUMBER OF PAGES 93		19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON				
a. REPORT Unlimited			ABSTRACT Unlimited		THIS PAGE Unlimited		19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include area code)				